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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Communications on farm subjects are solicited from subscribers and readers. All such communications and queries should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but simply as a guarantee of good faith.

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Editorial.

PLOUGHING IN CROPS.

Some years ago there was a great deal written in favor of growing clover, rye, and other green crops to be ploughed in for fertilizing the soil. In looking over back volumes of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, we find frequent inquiries from correspondents as to the best crops to raise for this purpose, amount of seed needed, and the best time to plough in, etc.; but favorable reports from those who have tested the system are not very frequent. We should judge that the advocates of green manuring were chiefly of the theoretical class of farmers. Four or five years ago a small pamphlet entitled "Farming with Green Manures," was received from the author, Dr. C. Harlan of Wilmington, Del. It was composed largely of material collected from various sources, but all aiming to show the great benefits farmers may expect from growing and turning under green crops.

To us the volume seemed much like another contribution to our agricultural literature from a theoretical standpoint; indeed, the author claimed, in his preface, that he had written the work for the instruction of his foreman on the farm, that he might understand why he was required to do certain things. The work was evidently received with favor by the reading public, for we find now upon our table a second edition, revised and enlarged, and handsomely bound in cloth. We have read the book with more than usual care, and find very much in it that is promotive of thought and study. The author is, undoubtedly, thoroughly conscientious, but very enthusiastic in his claims, and the reader will, naturally, make such allowance as some of the statements seem to require; for instance, when he counts on 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, as a *reasonable* crop to expect where the land is manured by ploughing in clover.

As a sample of the author's style of figuring we give a page from his directions for preparing land for wheat. "One ton of Hungarian millet in blossom, contains twenty pounds of nitrogen, two and a half pounds of phosphoric acid, seventeen pounds of potash, and thirteen hundred and sixty pounds of water. When the clover seed which was sown among the wheat, has failed to grow, you had better seed the field in the spring with Hungarian grass, that is, if you intend to alternate a green and grain crop in succession. As soon as all danger is over from frosts, sow one bushel per acre of the Hungarian seed when the ground is in good and mellow condition, and then roll it. As soon as this crop comes in blossom, sow over it a half bushel more of seed per acre. Then with your mowing machine cut it down and leave it on the ground. Being cut so early it will sprout up, and with the last sowing, you will have two crops growing together, and the second being shaded by the first will be equal to it in weight and value. The bushel and a half of seed per acre will cost about three dollars.

"These two crops of green manure will make together twenty-five tons per acre, and this will amount, on a field of twenty acres, to five hundred tons. Then this green dressing will cost twelve cents per ton. The ten thousand pounds of nitrogen in it will cost less than one cent per pound. Let us compare this with barn yard manure. It will take one thousand tons to furnish as much nitrogen as we have in the twenty acres of Hungarian grass. If you can buy the manure, and haul it home, and spread it for one dollar and fifty cents per ton, it will cost you fifteen hundred dollars.

"Peruvian guano contains two hundred and eighty pounds of nitrogen per ton, and at the old price of sixty dollars, it would cost nearly twenty-one hundred and sixty dollars to obtain as much nitrogen in that way, as we get for sixty dollars in the twenty acres of Hungarian grass. Nitrate of soda is another highly concentrated manure, because it contains three hundred pounds of nitrogen per ton. But I do not know where you can buy the pure article for less than ninety dollars per ton, therefore, it will cost you three thousand dollars to get as much nitrogen as we obtain for sixty dollars in the twenty acres of green millet."

The author believes that tillage and manure are one and the same thing, so he considers it would be very unjust to any green crop which is intended for manure to charge it with anything but the seed. On page 76, he figures the cost of 580 pounds of nitrogen by this rule to be $1.50. The true philosophy of farming, he contends, is to devote every other year entirely to the restoration of the soil. But he is not in favor of ploughing very much during the years of rest.

For renovating worn out land, his recommendation is to scratch the surface and sow some kind of seed, and roll it in. Then repeat the operation, sowing one or two bushels of plaster per acre at each seeding. He considers a crop of clover, cut, and left to cover the ground and shade it, is worth more than if ploughed under immediately after coming in bloom. One of his methods is to take a field, say of fifteen acres, and after getting it well covered with clover in bloom, cut it all well down, and rake ten acres of it, and spread it over the remaining five acres. Repeating this process a few times gives him five acres of very rich land, capable of producing the heaviest crops without other manure. He believes one thousand bushels of potatoes can be grown on an acre, by the use of green clover alone, and relates an account of eleven hundred bushels p[illegible], of good potatoes, that he knows actually were grown on such manure, in New Jersey, in one year, but with two years' manuring.

He also gives a chapter on preserving health, and cites numerous instances where people have lived from one hundred to four hundred years on the simplest of food, the latter age having been attained on milk alone. A half dozen pages are given to the subject of treating animals kindly, and preserving the birds.

If the author is correct in his statements and deductions, there is little need of keeping any kind of domestic animals as manure makers, although he urges the most careful saving of all that is made, but the land can be kept constantly fertile, simply by growing green crops, on which a small quantity of gypsum is annually spread, nor is it good economy to purchase chemical fertilizers, when the elements they contain can be obtained so much more cleaply by growing green crops. A few who read the book may have their ideas over excited, others may pronounce it a humbug, but sensible people will find much in it to think of, and will make all necessary allowance for the surplus zeal of the author. It is published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

GREENHOUSES FOR VEGETABLES.

It is only during the last six years that the greenhouse has begun to gain favor among the vegetable gardeners, for forcing early lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, &c., and for raising the tender plants of tomatoes, egg plants and cucumbers for transplanting to the frames or to the field. The hot-bed is still the favorite appliance with some of the largest lettuce growers, and it is certainly true that a skilful worker of hot-beds usually succeeds in producing a larger proportion of good lettuce than the best greenhouse men; and it is equally true that the lettuce can be grown in the greenhouse at about half the cost repired by the hot-bed. Two of the largest lettuce growers in New England work both greenhouses and hot-beds, employing the former mostly for growing their plants to be transplanted to the hot-bed.

The reasons for the difference are not hard to understand; in the hot-bed the glass is within an inch or two of the plants, and being always moist from condensed vapor, it prevents the air of the bed from becoming so excessively dry, as is too often the case with the greenhouse, where the glass is two to four feet from the plants. It is for this reason that the best lettuce houses are built nearly flat, with low roof, and even then they need very much more attention to watering and airing than the hot-bed. When lettuce is forced to grow rapidly, its leaves are very tender, and are subject to blight or burn, in the excessively dry atmosphere of the greenhouse when well aired on a sunny day.

Another advantage of the hot-bed arises from the even temperature of the bed at night, when well covered with mats and shutters, and well banked up at the sides with litter. The greenhouse exposed to the sweep of the wind, without shelter, is likely to get too cold in severe weather, for the health of the plants. It is impossible to keep the frost out of most greenhouses in such weather as we have lately experienced, without tending the fire every two hours throughout the night—a task very likely to be neglected. Now, lettuce is indeed a hardy plant, and if grown slowly and well aired, it will recover from a pretty hard freeze without injury, but when grown rapidly it is tender, and freezing spoils it. It does not pay, however, to grow it slowly; it requires too much time, and there is also more risk of mildew in a low temperature, so that the man who raises his lettuce in the greenhouse is forced to grow it quickly, and take the risk of blight from dry air, and of freezing from ineffectual heating. I believe the risks of loss in the greenhouse would be materially lessened if it were possible to provide any cheap and effectual covering for the glass in severe weather. The straw mats used for the hot-bed are sometimes used, but are liable to blow off, and can not be applied to the whole width of a wide roof, besides they are very troublesome and expensive to keep in repair. A covering of light cotton duck or heavy drilling might perhaps be managed, and would prove useful as a shelter from the too fierce rays of the noonday sun in bright weather, as well as a protection from the fierce cold of our arctic nights. The chief difficulty would be in securing it against the wind, and in rigging it so as to be quickly and easily handled by one or two men, for it would need to be kept furled up most of the time, and when occasion requires, quickly spread out. Such a shelter would also lessen the accumulation of frost and consequent drip from the glass.

The greenhouse for forcing winter cucumbers is usually built with a steep roof, and with beds from four to six feet from the glass. There are several reasons for this style of structure; in the first place, the cucumber vines need considerable room in which to grow, then the snow slides easily from a steep roof, and the sun shines in more powerfully, giving the tropical heat in which the cucumber thrives. Moreover, with a powerful heating apparatus the chill from the cold glass at night is felt by the tender plants when they are but slightly removed from it.

The greenhouse is a good place in which to start the seeds of cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, &c., and a good place also to prick out the tender plants of tomato, egg plant, cucumbers, &c; but for a week or two before transplanting to the field, all plants should be hardened off by exposure to the open air, whenever it can be done without danger of injury. This is easily done in a cold frame or mild hot-bed, and it is therefore good practice to remove the plants from the greenhouse to such a bed in April, where they can be well hardened.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

GRAFTING WAX.—In reply to "A. W. J.," Milton, N. H., who desires a recipe for making grafting wax that will not melt in summer nor crack in winter, we would say that three parts resin, three parts beeswax, and two parts tallow, will make an excellent grafting wax. A cheaper wax, that has given us good satisfaction, is made by melting together four parts good, clear resin, two parts beeswax and one part tallow. When the ingredients are all melted and mixed, pour into a pail of cold water, when the wax will harden sufficiently to be worked and pulled, as in working molasses candy. If used in cool weather, it will be necessary to keep it in warm water, and in hot weather, cold water will be needed. For nursery grafting, this wax is sometimes melted and spread on narrow strips of cloth which are wound around the graft.

—New York manufacturers, in making their returns to the census takers, were quite willing to put a value on their manufactured products, but frequently hesitated about the value of the raw material, and left the matter blank. In one instance a manufacturer of tomato catsup reported the value of his product at $18,000, and the value of raw material as nothing. His explanation was that every year, in the canning season, he sends to all the wholesale houses which make a business of canning tomatoes, clean tubs, with the understanding that the women who trim and peel shall throw the skins and parings into these tubs; every day the tubs are removed, the stuff in them ground up, fermented, flavored and sold as tomato catsup to the extent of $18,000,

ABOUT SEEDS.

The seedsmen, as usual at this time of the year, are sending out their catalogues more than usually attractive with their highly colored plates of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The farmer who makes a specialty of any crop, that is, who makes it a chief dependence or even a matter of much consequence, can afford to spend considerable time and care in growing his own seed; or, if he can not do this, he can well afford to take some pains to inquire where the seed comes from that he buys, and make sure that it is the product of a careful and responsible man.

The seed merchants are, in general, much more careful and honest than many people give them credit for being; their interest in maintaining a good name requires that they should take especial care in obtaining good seed, and they probably spare no reasonable pains in doing the best they can, in buying good stock, and in giving it to their customers in a pure state, and at reasonable prices.

From the nature of the case, however, the best of seed of some kinds seldom or never finds its way to the seedsmen's hands. I refer especially to the seeds of onions, cabbage, cauliflowers, and among flowers to pansies, and some others.

The seedsmen, indeed, have good seed often at their disposal, of these sorts, but seldom the best that can be grown by much extra care and trouble, simply because the market price of such seeds will not pay for the extra care needed to produce the very best. Take onions or cabbage for example. The man who grows seed for sale can ill afford to reject every imperfect head or bulb in selecting his seed stock; it would involve the loss of too much stock, while the man who grows his own seed will find it for his interest to do this. He looks for his pay from the next crop, and cares not for the price of his seed.

Of late years the seedsmen have had some seeds of different prices, supposed to represent different degrees of care exercized in its growth and selection. Where this increase of price fairly represents excellence in seed, it can well be afforded by the buyer, for cheap seed usually means a poor crop, either of onions or cabbage, and really good seed is worth double what it usually sells for.

Often the seedsman has to bear the blame for seed not coming up, when the fault really lies with the ignorant or careless gardener, who does not give it a suitable temperature, or the right depth of covering, or moisture enough. The hardy seeds, such as lettuce, onions, celery, parsnips, beets, cabbage, peas, &c., will germinate as soon as the land will work mellow in April, when the temperature of the ground is about 40°. The tender seeds, if planted at this time, fail to come up until warm weather, or perhaps even rot in the ground while waiting. Such are Lima beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, and squashes, tomatoes, peppers, &c., while the common bush beans and summer squashes are half hardy and bear planting early in May; the more tender seeds above named will gain nothing by planting out doors before May 25. And when sown under glass, attention must be given to the requirements of the different sorts in order to avoid disappointment.

W. D. PHILBRICK.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Prof. Brewer's paper, read at the winter meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, upon Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions, was specially valuable as a record of the origin and growth of the cattle show in this country. He reminded his hearers that only one hundred years ago governments did not allow citizens to congregate in great conventions for the purpose of discussing subjects of interest to their own welfare, as they so freely do at the present time. It is these gatherings and discussions, that more than anything else, have helped to spread information and bring about changes of greater magnitude than at any previous period of equal length in the history of the world. Not more than a hundred years ago, it was unsafe for a farmer advertising choice stock to name the party abroad of whom it was obtained, or the ship in which the stock was brought over, for fear of confiscation by the authorities. At that time the soil was turned by a wooden plough, the grain winnowed through a wicker sieve, and hay pitched with wooden forks. The horse rake, grain cradle and steel forks were invented long before they came into general use.

Agricultural societies and exhibitions have done much to bring improved farm stock and useful new inventions into notice and general use. They have brought the farmers together and rubbed up their ideas, and made them sharper. Farmers are liable to underrate the experience of others, and to cure this they must be brought together where they can measure themselves. Men can learn much by reading the printed page, but more by being brought face to face with the living speaker. The prize won in competitive trial is not valued so much for its intrinsic worth as from the fact that it is a mark of victory. Seeing improved implements and talking with the inventors and others who have used them, does much to spread their use. As a holiday, too, the agricultural exhibition is of much value, and its loss, especially to the boys, would be greatly felt. He believed that it was the duty of farmers to sustain and attend the fairs. It is bad enough to go to a fair and grumble, but it is worse to stay away and grumble. Some little things may creep in that are objectionable, but how little bad there is compared to the good they have accomplished. The number of agricultural exhibitions annually held in the United States is at the present time over one thousand.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

RULES FOR FARMERS' CLUBS.

Please publish in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a few rules and regulations suitable to be adopted by a farmers' club; also suggestions for the successful working of the same. I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and admire it very much.

T. D. L.

Bishop's Crossing, Que., Jan. 19, 1881.

REMARKS.—Mr. T. S. Gold, in his paper on Farmers' Clubs, read at the late meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, considered it as one of the chief merits of a farmers' club that it is adapted to all degrees of intelligence, culture or style. In a section where neighbors are well behaved and kindly disposed, there will be little call for any very strict rules for the government of a farmers' club. It will depend, however, somewhat upon the number generally in attendance—a large gathering requiring a higher degree of order, and a stricter compliance to rules. It will be necessary, or certainly better, to have a president, chosen for a year, or from evening to evening, as is most agreeable to the club, and if there is any expense incurred for room rent, fuel, lights, etc., a treasurer will be required to receive, hold and disburse the funds. A secretary will also be desirable, as it is well to keep records of the transactions of the club. Vice presidents may be chosen annually, or from time to time, who shall act in the absence of the president. We are strongly of the opinion that it is much better to choose a new president as often as once a year, as it makes the club a better school for its members, the more the work is passed around or divided among individuals. Almost every one likes to feel that he is of some use in the organization, and if the offices are passed round frequently, all have a better opportunity of acquiring habits of usefulness in their connection with organized bodies. It will be well to have something in the form of a constitution, and such by-laws as shall seem necessary, and to which each member shall subscribe when joining the club. We believe, too, in having an annual payment, that the club can know at all times who are its members. A club that depends upon life member fees, of only one dollar, or even less, as is the case with some clubs we know of, is quite liable to become both cumbersome and inactive, a large majority of the members only coming to the meetings when some unusually important business is to be acted on.

When starting a club, and while the membership is small, and especially if the meetings are held at the residences of members, we believe it well to enforce as few parliamentary rules as possible, but as members increase, it will be found that to do justice to all, some rules governing the length of the speeches and the number of members who shall be allowed to *speak at the same moment* will be needed, otherwise the club may resolve itself into groups of talkers as innocent of all order and decorum as an assemblage of country voters on the meeting house common, of an election day.

We give below a form for a constitution, and by-laws that may be a guide in forming a new club. It is simple, and yet sufficient for a small organization:—

Constitution.

I. This organization shall be known as the ——— Farmers' Club.

II. Its object shall be the improvement of its members in the theory and practice of agriculture, and the dissemination of knowledge relative to rural and household affairs.

III. Its members shall consist of such persons as shall sign the constitution and by-laws, and pay annually the sum of ———

IV. Its officers shall consist of a President, (two) Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall jointly constitute the Executive Committee, and shall be elected annually.

V. Its meetings shall be held weekly, fortnightly or monthly, as the case may be, at such places as may be designated by the Club.

VI. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority of the members present, said amendment having been proposed at the previous meeting.

By-Laws.

I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee, and have power to call special meetings.

II. One of the Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the President during his absence.

III. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Club and conduct its correspondence.

IV. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, and pay the same on the written order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

PURE WATER—LEAD PIPE—LAW.

The question of pure water for man's use in the house and on the farm, as appears to me, is not having the attention it should. A great deal of lead pipe is used because it is so convenient, and farmers hardly know how to get along without it, and do not investigate the question. I have a case in point which I wish to submit for the consideration of the editor and readers of the FARMER. A siding is located across the valley one hundred rods from the buildings. There is a pressure on the pipe of twenty feet fall. As one stands at the spring facing the hill on the west, with a thirty foot pole, he can reach the outer end of a sink drain; with one of forty feet he can reach a pig pen and yard, where a pig is usually kept through the summer. A very stout ¾ inch pipe was put down thirty years ago. A portion of it has been entirely wasted and replaced with new. Are these conditions against a supply of pure water? Another question I would like discussed in connection with this case. Mr. A., who is the owner of the sink and the hog pen, never had a right to use only one-third of the water, the other two-thirds were bargained away before he came in possession of the land. The two-thirds and the right to repair are reserved in his deed. Does he or does he not commit a nuisance by his sink and hog arrangements?

BENJON.

Hillsborough Co., N. H., Jan., 1881.

REMARKS.—There is a popular notion, seriously cultivated by quack doctors of all kinds, that water which has been conveyed through lead pipes becomes poisonous and unfit for use, and many deaths are traced to this mysterious cause as a convenient explanation of diseases which have baffled the skill of the physician. Now it is an undisputable fact that virtually every house in Boston, and in other cities that are supplied with water by public water works, is plumbed throughout with lead pipe, and that ninety-nine out of every one hundred people in this and other cities, use the drinking, cooking, bathing, and all forms of internal or external application, water that has passed through leaden pipes, stood in leaden tanks and been exposed to every possible form of contamination from this source, if such contamination existed. But we do not find any preponderance of diseases from lead poisoning, in the city over the country. The water of certain springs, indeed, is so strongly impregnated with salts of one kind and another, that it will corrode and dissolve the lead in appreciable quantities, but such water is not fit to drink anyhow, whatever it is drawn through. Spring water which is strong enough in chemical properties to eat up a lead pipe may perhaps be a firstrate *cathartic*, but for a "stiddy drink" we should prefer something less highly medicated. In the case mentioned by our correspondent, the water of the spring may be good enough of itself, but contaminated by the infiltration from the sink drain and pig pen, to such a degree that it will corrode the pipe. At any rate, if it is impure enough, from whatsoever cause, to eat out the inside of a lead pipe, it is not fit for drinking purposes. But the pipe may possibly have been corroded from the *outside* by the presence of certain qualities in the soil,—a matter which could easily be known by examination.

We should certainly suppose that a sink-drain and pig-pen within forty feet of a spring, and upon the same or a higher level, would, in a short time so contaminate the water as to render it unsafe to use; but as to the *nuisance*, that is a question for the Courts to decide, after hearing the testimony on both sides. A (private) nuisance is "anything done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of another;" but this is a broad definition, and there are many things which a man may lawfully do on his own premises, to the injury of his neighbor's lands.

With regard to the right to use more than one-third of the water, here again is a question of legal interpretation of deeds, and of reserved rights, which even the Supreme Court of New Hampshire would hardly assume to decide without a fuller statement of the facts and of the wording of the instruments in question. The whole matter may hinge upon one word or one sentence which our correspondent does not quote, and we must confess that our own legal experience and reading is only extensive enough to make us very cautious in expressing an opinion on questions of law.

FATTENING SHEEP IN MASSACHUSETTS.

I have a barn cellar that is dry, and I have dirt carted in; would it pay to buy sheep, say ten or twenty, and fatten them? Could I get my money back on the sheep, leaving out the manure they would make in the cellar? How long would it take, and what would it be best to feed on? What could they be bought for now in the market? What kind and quality would it be best to buy? Please inform me through your valuable paper.

C. L. BRUCE.

Southville, Mass., Feb. 4, 1881.

REMARKS.—The better time to buy thin sheep to fatten is in the fall, when they are crowded into market by farmers who have more pasture than winter feed. The time is a little short now for doing a very profitable business before the usual time for selling. Yet a beginning could be made, and the experiment would, probably, teach one how to do better another year. Sheep are selling now in Brighton, at prices ranging from two to seven dollars, according to quality, age and condition. What are called "common" sheep would pay for the feeding, if a good selection were made. A little Cotswold or middle wool blood would not hurt them for feeding purposes. Sheep like good, fine English hay, with a little grain every day. Whether you would make any money by the operation is a question depending for its solution upon so many conditions, which it is impossible to know or to foretell, that it would be useless to try to answer it. Money is made by keeping sheep, but not where they are covered with scab and ticks, nor where they are destroyed by dogs. They need care as much as other farm stock.

SUPERIORITY OF HOME-BRED CATTLE—COTTON SEED FOR YOUNG STOCK.

"As a rule, the farmer who breeds and rears his own stock, is surer of his profits, than he who is only a feeder of cattle; and it cannot easily be otherwise. For home-bred animals are more likely to have been kept regularly progressing, from their birth, so that not only do they come earlier to market, but altogether we find them a more salable and profitable article.—This is from a paper read before a meeting of the Kingscoat Agricultural Association, England, on Rearing Young Stock. During a discussion which followed the reading of the above mentioned paper, one speaker said: "As to decorticated cake he very much questioned the wisdom of its use for animals under one year old. He had known many animals, both lambs and calves, killed simply by the use of cotton cake. Whether decorticated or undecorticated, cotton cake was a very difficult thing for young animals to digest. It had a bad effect upon the stomach, and it killed a great many. From what he knew of the use of it, he should advise every farmer present to be very careful in using it for any animal under one year old." Another speaker said: "If you want to kill your calves then use cotton cake; I lost eleven last season from that cause."

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WITHOUT A FARM.

The following extracts are from a lecture by Prof. Wrightson, President of the Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, taken from the *North British Agriculturist*: "With playing at learning farming I would have nothing to do. Let us see the hands hardened and the fingers thickened with work; the farmer enured to labor; the eye quickened to see what is wrong, and the hand able to set it right." "The effect of actual work upon the memory is astonishing. Tell a young man that 1 pound of sulphate of copper pickles a sack of wheat, and he straightway forgets whether 1 pound pickles a sack, or a quarter. Let him wheel the sack up to the spot, empty it on the floor, see the stuff applied, and help to shovel up the wheat and he never forgets. To appoint pure theorists to teach agriculture to the sons of farmers is little less than poking fun at them. An agricultural college without a farm is like a sailor without a ship."

I send the above extracts without comment; they were of interest to me. We are using *linseed* meal and like it much.

F. F. FISK.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

THE NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Its Method of Judging Stock, &c.

It seems a pity that this association, which has in it the elements of so much that could administer to the real good of the agricultural community, should stop short of conferring those benefits, after the experience and constant murmurings of a score of years. Every year there have been constantly occurring reasons why another system of *judging cattle*, especially, should be adopted, and every year action has been postponed by some mollifying and sugary words from the officers, which have proved but promises to the ear, and added bitterness to the exasperations of those who expend so much time, labor, and anxiety in sending valuable animals, whose merits fail to be appreciated and are often publicly depreciated, as was the case eminently in regard to some at the last exhibition.

The system in vogue is, in the words of the Secretary, to "depend upon the voluntary labor of the best men we can secure to do the work;" that is, one of the Trustees is made chairman, say, of *so* important a division as *Shorthorns*, from bulls to calves, and certain members of the society are designated to act with him, and these compose the judges. At the opening day of the fair, the chairman of the committee generally appears, but few of his associates do, and then the President or Secretary of the society calls off the names of the persons appointed originally, and in the place of those not answering, others, named by the crowd about, are substituted. The result is usually a mixed assortment of men, many of them off color, by reason of knowing nothing about shorthorns, and not seldom, on account of some affinity to, or preference for, some of the exhibitors in this class of animals, and the chairman finds his position an unenviable one, and learns, at the close of the judging, that some gross mistakes have been made, owing to the crass ignorance and lobbying of certain of the committee. *Haud incepertus loquor.* Acting in the capacity of chairman of the committee of judges on this important class of thoroughbred animals several years, I found those capable of judging often hampered by the want of knowledge and experience of, perhaps, a majority of the committee, who had to be "crammed" on the spot, and in one case a person had to be ejected from the committee, it having leaked out that he had got put on to influence favorable decisions upon the animals belonging to a relative. Serious as the discrimination becomes among the large show of shorthorns at the fairs of the New England Society, especially when bulls, and yearlings, and calves of the same ages and nearly the same appearance are presented for judicial award, and disqualified as those must be to exercise the functions of awarding as to superior excellence, who are ignorant of the true principles and aspects of correct breeding, the difficulties to be got over are enhanced when the families of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons, Holsteins, and Herefords are put in the ring, for each of these classes has less individual varieties, and he is a bold man who, without any previous knowledge of them, undertakes to pass upon their individual characteristics and award as between each animal.

An ordinary farmer can, or thinks he can, pass upon the merits or demerits of a shorthorn, for, as Dr. Johnson pretended to believe, "he who drives fat oxen, should himself be fat," the common farmer has undoubted faith in the size and symmetry of the Durham, and would not pin his faith upon any show of bones, however illustrious the pedigree. Consequently, he is more staggered when his judgment is demanded upon the merits of the slab-sided *Jersey*; he is flabbergasted when two or more *Devons* are brought out—doubts if "happiness was born a twin," and wonders which of these is 'tother; hangs fire over the slightly varying Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Herefords, and at last becomes dumb as an oyster, leaving it for those who know, to decide, unless he is related to the exhibitor, or otherwise influenced.

These are the kind of judges that are picked up by the indiscriminate appointments made on the fair grounds, in the President's tent, and their awards lead to such mistakes as Mr. Woodbury of Salem, N. H., complained of at the recent annual meeting of the society. He stated, and others confirmed his statement, that the first premium was awarded to a bull that was not, in the opinion of the best judges, a superior animal; and another bull was awarded a premium which had not been offered by the society. As Mr. Woodbury and other gentlemen said, men are kept from exhibiting by reason of such action of committees, and Col. Needham, the Secretary, remarked in reply: "I have no doubt that a great deal of the criticism is just and well founded; but I do not see any possible way to do better than we have done."

Mr. Stone of Westboro', Mass., hit the nail which those really interested in the stock-breeding of New England have been for years trying to drive in, on the head, when he said "that this should teach the necessity of having *experts* to judge of the cattle exhibited at our fairs, which would do a great deal towards insuring the success of our exhibitions." He further said, and this is a good illustration of our preceding remarks, "that at the last fair he was unfortunately placed upon the committee on Devon cattle; some of the members of the committee were breeders of other thoroughbred animals, and we, unfortunately, did not agree at all. Some looked at the beef-producing qualities, others at the milking qualities, and the rest at something else!"

Mr. Woodbury went a little deeper in some further remarks, and intimated that there was, or might be "log-rolling," akin to that legislative thimble-rigging which evades bribery in name, but effects it in fact, and that members of different committees could swap with each other, so that their respective animals should receive premiums, and he concluded by saying that, unless the standard of judging was revised, exhibitors will stay at home, and it will need more than the officers to call them together.

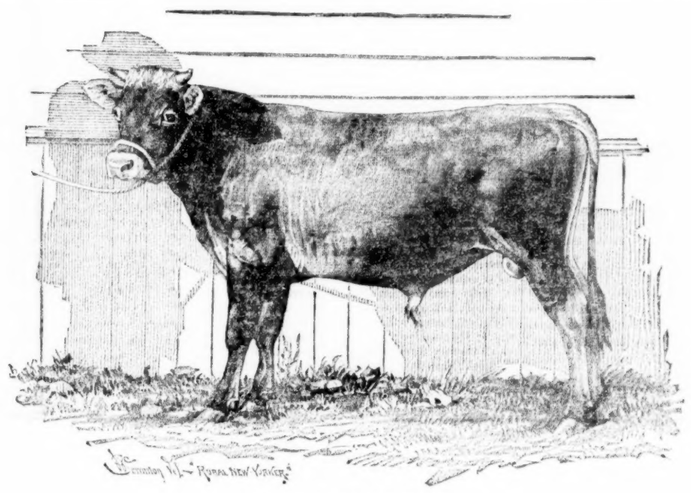
It is a pity that the discussion should have stopped here, and proved so inconsequential, more especially after the passage of a resolution at an earlier period of the meeting to solicit manufacturers, farmers and breeders of fine stock to bring their products to the fair and increase the show and merits of the exhibition. Hardly any inducements will suffice to produce this result among those whose countenance the society most needs, so long as the present system of incompetent judging is retained, and a cold shoulder regularly given to all attempts to improve it. In fact the premiums of the New England society have added but little, if any, to the pecuniary value of the animals exhibited at its fairs, and the exhibitors are poorly repaid for the time, expense and risk of bringing them on, whilst at the great State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and at the more westerly portions of the country, where the judges are experts, selected from adjoining States, the premiums are a money-making stamp, which redounds to the credit and pocket of the exhibitors. Even Nova Scotia, at its last triennial fair, obtained the services of an excellent judge of Jerseys, from Massachusetts, and made him the exclusive awarder of the premiums on that class of stock, and it is almost a truism that one, or at the most, three judges are better on one class of stock, however numerous, than a greater number, even if all understand their business; but three experts, or even one, is better than a large number of inexperts.

Now let the New England society take a new departure, select as chairman of its shorthorn committee next year, Mr. Allen or Mr. Harrison of New York; as chairman of its Jersey committee, Mr. Wing of New York, Mr. Holly of New Jersey, or Dr. Howe of Philadelphia, and for the other breeds well known breeders and importers in other States than those of New England; add to each chairman two trustees of the society, who are breeders, but not exhibitors in the same department, and the work will be well done, the exhibitors will receive impartial judgment, and the awards will be of enough value to more than compensate for the slight expense of paying these several chairmen for their travel and services.

The treasurer's report shows that the society has a fund of $3,503.40, and receives as its one-third of the net proceeds of each annual exhibition a considerable sum, a small portion of which might, with great propriety and justice, be expended in securing proper judges, and the members at large would even prefer that the amount usually expended in providing dinners for the trustees and members should be devoted to the purpose, if no other funds were available.

The New England society lays claim, whether truly or not, to exercising a wholesome influence over other smaller State organizations, but in this one most important matter of selecting good judges of live stock, its influence must have been far from wholesome, as this is the crying evil of the majority of the thirty associations of Massachusetts, and will not likely be remedied so long as so pretentious an organization as the New England society continues to lead on the bad road, and shut its eyes to the degrading influence it exerts.

Lenox, Mass., 1881. R. G.



JERSEY BULL DIAVOLO.

This beautiful animal, the property of the Hon. Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y., was the winner of the first prize in the yearling class at the New York State Fair last September.

The engraving, reproduced from a photograph taken for the *Rural New Yorker*, at the time of the fair, is a very faithful and accurate likeness, and, as will be seen, shows all the distinguishing points of the high bred Jersey in almost absolute perfection.

Stockwell, 3d, the sire of Diavolo, won the first prize in his class, at the same exhibition. He was imported by Mr. Corning; Tranquility, the dam of Diavolo, is by the same sire, out of imported Daisy Morton.

For the New England Farmer.

FARMING FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE.---No. IV.

BY J. W. FIERCE.

When I commenced this series of articles, a year ago, I intended to continue them regularly through the season, but my time has been so occupied the past summer and fall, that I have been unable to spare the time for such a task, and now I hardly know where to commence. The past season has been an uncommonly busy one with me, for besides my regular farm and garden work, of which I have had more variety than usual, I have had a large crop of apples to harvest and sell, or make into cider; a five-mile highway district to keep in repair, and much unavoidable additional work, occasioned by the tearing down and rebuilding a part of our house. We planted about ten acres of hoed crops, including 2½ of corn, divided into nineteen experimental plots, 2 of potatoes, 2½ of cucumbers for pickles, ½ acre of cabbage, ½ of squashes, besides fodder corn, mangolds, sweet corn, onions, beets, carrots, strawberries, etc. But the season has been to me a productive one, not only in good crops, but also in those lessons from nature, which I love so well to study.

One lesson from experience which has been forcibly impressed upon my mind, is, that I have had too many cares; too many kinds of work, necessitating too much personal supervision. Of course I have not done all this work myself, yet I am not sure but I have done too much of it for my own interest; neither have I had the care of the work on the house, but most of my work has required personal oversight. A much larger proportion than if there had been fewer kinds, and more of a kind. Two years ago, Leander Wetherell, Esq., of Boston, delivered a lecture before our farmers' club on specialties in farming, which has been haunting me ever since, and although at that time I was a firm believer in mixed husbandry, I have since come to the conclusion that it may be too much mixed for profit or pleasure. It is not well to concentrate all our energies on one product or one idea, for a few specialties, either in work or study, will be more likely to bring success.

Marketing.

As may be inferred, I have raised some vegetables for market, most of which are sold at retail in the city of Worcester. I sell at retail, not because I prefer it, but because it pays. I find that it costs me from 20 to 25 per cent of what I get for my produce to carry it to market and sell it. By retailing, I get from 20 to 40 per cent more than the wholesale price, and as I have to carry it to market any way, by retailing I get enough more for the produce to pay for delivering it in market, thus realizing as much for it on the farm as I would after it was delivered at wholesale, eight miles from the farm, and it will often take about as much time to sell a load that is not engaged at wholesale, as at retail. This is a saving of at least from 10 to 20 per cent, or as much profit as I often make on the crop.

True, it makes much additional work and care, but I think it pays me well. I have derived much assistance in marketing from a young man who has been at work for me, by having him sell two loads a week. Pickles, which I make something of a specialty, are mostly sold at wholesale, because the demand for them is so limited that a man can not sell enough to make it pay at retail.

This whole matter of marketing, I find, requires the exercise of considerable judgment. Sometimes it pays best to sell at retail, and at other times at wholesale. If the middlemen were willing to work as cheap as farmers have to, it would be better to let them do most of the retailing, but when they want all the profit, it is rather hard on the farmer.

Keeping Accounts

with field crops, so as to know, as near as possible, what each crop costs, seems to be essential to farming for profit. If we raise one crop at a profit, and another at a loss, the general result will not be very satisfactory, yet that is what we often do, and what many are doing every year. In order to know which crops pay and which do not, and how much profit, if any, is to be made from each, we must keep accurate accounts of the labor, manure, and interest and taxes on the investment. It always seemed to me a great undertaking to keep accurate accounts of the time spent on each crop, where the time was divided between so many crops, as in my case, but last season I succeeded in keeping such accounts, with several crops, with a good degree of accuracy and much advantage to myself, and with less difficulty than I had anticipated. Often things which seem so difficult are found much easier than we anticipated when we take hold of them with determination.

As crops pay better some seasons than others, and on some fields than on others the same season, it will not do to place too much dependence on one year's results. Because one crop pays this year, we are not sure it will next, but if we continue our accounts with a crop for several years, we shall learn very nearly what it costs on the average, and what it will be likely to be worth; and by keeping such accounts, we can also often learn wherein a crop costs too much, and determine how to cheapen its production in the future. I have kept accounts with my corn, potatoes, cabbages and beets, and am so well pleased with the advantages I have derived, that I shall in future keep accounts with each of my principal crops. I wish the readers of the FARMER, who do not already, would try keeping such accounts. There is nothing fancy about it, but it is practical, business-like farming.

Peas and Oats

Grown together, if cut when in blossom and properly cured, make excellent fodder for winter. I have grown such fodder for several years, and am now feeding it with other fodder to the cattle and horses. They seem to like it very well and to do well on it. Peas and oats grown together will make much more and better fodder than oats alone. It is a bulky crop, and the amount that can be grown on an acre is surprising. If land is very rich it will lodge badly, and I think it not desirable to apply much manure to the crop, if the land is in fair condition. It is better to crop with the peas and oats, and apply the manure to the succeeding crop. It is also a very poor crop to seed to grass with, because it grows so th

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

HONESTY IN TRADE.

That "Honesty is the best policy" is a trite and commonplace expression of a truth to which, as a matter of theoretical morality everybody subscribes, but which in the ordinary course of business is too apt to be winked out of sight, under the plea of "custom of the trade." It is argued that purchasers have become so used to having shown to them only the best side of the goods they are buying, and to having the imperfections and drawbacks silently concealed, that they do not expect to find the lot as good as the sample all the way through, and therefore are not cheated nor defrauded by the tacit misrepresentations of the seller. In this way a "custom of the trade" has undoubtedly arisen, which we are sorry to say prevails to a great extent in the marketing of agricultural produce, so much so indeed that one experiences almost a feeling of surprise, if, on opening a barrel of apples, or turning a quart of strawberries out of the box, he does not find that it has been carefully "deaconed." But even deaconing is becoming too slow and too well understood a method of making money, and grosser and more suspicious tricks are being resorted to, especially in the falsification of articles of food and of drugs.

The effect of such practices can not be other than to injure the trade not only of those who are guilty of them, but of their neighbors and competitors in business as well. The recent heavy exports of lard butter, and spurious cheese, largely from Chicago, to Liverpool, has caused considerable feeling there against Chicago shippers, and even standard goods from well-known houses have, to a certain extent, fallen under suspicion. We have seen recently in an English paper an article commenting severely on the quality of some of the canned meats and fruits put up in this country for exportation. The writer, who said he had sold American canned goods for years, and had got up a large trade in them, declared that he was now afraid to expose any such goods upon his shelves for sale, though bearing old and well-known brands, without previously opening several cans selected at random, and testing their quality. This is hardly to be wondered at, if we may put faith in a statement of a late correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, who says that men have been through his section of the country this winter "buying what they call 'canners,' which consist of old sheep, no matter how much diseased; anything that could stand alone, such as were so poor that the farmers could not winter them. Also old diseased cows and old bulls with wolves on their jaws" to be sent to Portland to be canned, anything being good enough for that. Now this trade in canned meats and fruits has attained very large proportions, and these goods have become one of the most important of our exports, but it is perfectly plain that such practices as these will in the end quite destroy a very promising and lucrative trade.

British manufacturers of cotton goods have had precisely the same experience in their trade with China. For some years past they have been steadily lowering the quality of the goods sent to the Chinese market, not because the Chinese people wanted inferior goods, but because there was no other nation from whom they could buy any cotton goods at all. The consequence has been that American manufacturers have stepped in, and taken away a large share of the business, which Great Britain will find it very hard to regain.

Another illustration may be found in the price at which American apples are selling in England, as compared with Canadian fruit, which, according to the London *Garden*, is bringing much better figures. That journal says: "The American barrels are usually 'topped up,' in market parlance—a layer or two of good fruit at the top, and then fruit of a poor quality below. On the other hand, the Canadian fruit is generally fairly good throughout, the barrels are well packed, and considerably larger than those of the Americans. In some sales lately, Canadians, when compared with Americans, were in the proportions of over six to one. This must be very encouraging to the Canadians, and should teach the Americans to pack honestly if they wish to keep their trade."

Of course when dishonest or deceptive practices have become "the custom of the trade" it requires some determination and perseverance to avoid falling into the common course. It is so much easier to do as others do, to assure one's self that in no other way can he hope to compete with his rivals, who are making money quickly and easily, that many a man yields almost without knowing it, to what appears at first mean and dishonorable. But people are beginning to get their eyes opened; to look more closely to the quality of the goods they buy, and remember where they came from. The field from which purchasers can select is now so large that one can exercise more discrimination in buying, and can avoid being bitten a second time. Every day the value of a good mercantile reputation is becoming more and more apparent, and the certainty of the failure of tricky or underhanded methods more clearly demonstrated.

THE CATTLE DISEASE ACT.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported the bill prepared by Congressman Hatch, chairman of the sub-committee on contagious diseases, which bill, the committee thinks, embodies the most practical provisions of the ten or a dozen bills upon the subject now pending in both Houses, resembling in its leading features the bill drafted by Dr. Loring, and reported recently to the Senate by the committee on contagious diseases of animals. It has the approval of the treasury department, of the department of agriculture, and of the members of both houses who are conversant with the subject, and if any bill dealing with this topic shall be passed at this session of Congress, it will doubtless be this one. It provides against the transportation from one State to another, of cattle afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, more especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; authorizes the establishment, by the agricultural department, of a bureau of animal industry, whose chief shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, approved by the national board of health, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the number, value and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The commissioner is authorized to call to his aid, for this purpose, the national board of health, and also to employ two commissioners, one of whom shall be a practical stock raiser, and one an experienced business man, familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, whose duty it shall be to advise with regard to the best methods of treating, transporting and caring for animals, and of providing against the spread of said diseases.

The bureau shall also make special investigations as to the existence of such diseases on the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and on the great transportation lines, with a view to the establishment by the Secretary of the Treasury, of such regulations as may be required with regard to the exportation of live stock. The chief of this bureau, in connection with the board of health, is to prepare such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the extirpation of the disease, where they may discover its existence, and to certify the same to the executive of each State and Territory for their acceptance. If accepted by any State government, the commissioner shall render such assistance in their execution as may be in his power.

But $50,000 is appropriated by the act to carry out its provisions. The committee thought it unwise to appropriate for national pecuniary assistance to the States to aid them in stamping out contagious diseases; neither has it attempted to define the method by which the Secretary of the Treasury shall inspect cattle and certify the health of cattle ships. The bill vests a wide discretion in the Secretary, which will enable him to adopt such measures as may appear best to him, the apparent object being to provide a system which shall be practical and efficient if acquiesced in by the State governments, upon which to a great extent the labor of carrying out its provisions must necessarily devolve.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Election of Trustees.

On Wednesday a hearing was had at the State House before the House Committee on Agriculture, upon a bill, that if passed will change the method of electing the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The bill is the same that passed the House last winter, but lacking two votes in the Senate, was referred to the next Legislature.

The objection to the present method of election is, that the trustees are the only parties who have any voice in filling vacancies and are therefore made a self-perpetuating body and hold this office for life, while the proposed bill provides that the trustees, fifteen in number, shall be elected for the term of five years, three to be chosen each year, and that one-third the number shall be elected by the Board of Trustees, one-third by the Board of Agriculture, and the remaining third by the Alumni of the College.

The Governor, Lieut-Governor, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and Secretary of the Board of Education will be trustees ex-officiis, making nineteen in all. Elections by the alumni are not necessarily restricted in their selection to graduates of the college, but the graduates, if the bill passes, will have a voice in constituting membership on the board of trustees.

The merits of the bill were ably presented by Gen. Otis of Northampton, W. H. Bowker, Wm. A. Wheeler and others. It was claimed that the present system is wrong in spirit, is detrimental to the interests and welfare of the college, while the proposed method has been found far more successful in its workings in most of the leading agricultural colleges, and other literary institutions in the country. Capt. Moore of Concord, opposed the present method, and would favor the new measure if the Governor and Council could be allowed to elect those members which, the bill provides shall be chosen by the trustees themselves. He was opposed to self election *in toto*.

Col. M. P. Wilder, C. L. Flint, B. P. Ware, O. B. Hadwen and Edmund Hersey, all present members of the board of trustees, except Mr. Flint, appeared in opposition to the bill. It was claimed that the College, which has been struggling along through years of difficulty, is now on the threshold of better days, and any change in its management would endanger its welfare, usefulness and popularity. It was also urged against the bill that it permitted men to act with the trustees who are too youthful and inexperienced in the ways of the world; and that since the trustees are now held responsible for the funds entrusted to them, that men of large means should be selected, that they may be able to pocket any loss that may occur through their management.

The advocates of the change met these objections by stating that the bill provides that no graduate shall be eligible to vote till he is 25 years of age, nor eligible to election till he is 30, and that it was owing to past mismanagement of college funds that the law had been passed making the trustees financially responsible for their acts. Also that brains are fully as essential as dollars to the welfare of the college, and that men who are old enough to be elected Governor of the State, it would seem, were old enough to help elect college trustees.

Mr. Cheever of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER said he had been favorably impressed with the spirit of the bill, from its introduction. He was opposed to the present self-election system, as applied to a State institution of this kind. His impressions had been strengthened by the discussion, and he wished to be put on record as in favor of the chief features of the bill.

A letter was read from A. P. Slade, member of the Board of Agriculture, in which he expressed dissatisfaction with the present system of electing trustees.

SKIN diseases vanish by using Swayne's Ointment. Cures Itching Piles. Nothing better.

From our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

This city contains many points of especial interest to the visitor, both on account of the part it played in the civil war, as also from its many personal beauties. It is charmingly situated on high ground, that slopes gently towards the James river; distant seventy-five miles from ocean navigation at the entrance of Hampton Roads, and has become justly noted for the beauties and picturesqueness of its surroundings, and river scenery. It has picked up remarkably fast from the effects of the war; business of all kinds being in a flourishing condition, and rapidly gaining, while its population has increased fully 25 per cent. in the last ten years, until it has reached the number of 65,000, with property to the value of $40,000,000. With its rapidly developing tobacco, iron and railroad interests, it must soon become a city of progressive growth and industry. The place was first settled by the English in 1609, eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock; was established a town in 1779 and was the seat of government after the removal from Williamsburg, during the war of the Revolution. It is prominently connected with the history of the whole country. The Capitol building, where the Confederate Congress assembled, has a commanding position within Capitol Square, and contains a large number of historical relics. It was completed in 1792 and designed from the *Maison Carre of Nismes* at Rome.

It contains the State Library of 35,000 volumes, and in the vestibule the original statue of Washington and bust of La Fayette, by Houdon. In the library may be seen the Speaker's chair of the House of Burgesses with its tall, high back, and slightly projecting canopy top, upholstered in maroon rep; the bail bond of Jefferson Davis when he was tried here after the war, signed by Horace Greely, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Stillman Allen and others; oil portraits of Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, James Munroe, John Tyler, Alexander Spottswood, Lord Howe, J. E. B. Stewart, Jos. E. Johnson, John B. Floyd, and three of Washington, one by Stewart, which is the recognized likeness the world over, and one by Peael, that represents a man of much finer features, and is considered by Virginians the best. The Senate Chamber contains the noted painting of the Battle of Yorktown, painted by Lami in 1840. In the House of Delegates hang portraits of William Pitt, Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee, the latter taken since the war, while President of Lexington College.

In the Square is the equestrian statue of Washington, rising fifty-nine feet above the ground, and surrounded by standing figures of Mason, Henry, Lewis, Marshall and Nelson; one of Stonewall Jackson erected by Englishmen and presented to the city, and a very old one of Clay standing in a small pavilion. From the dome of the Capitol is spread out a view of surpassing loveliness, extending over the surrounding country, and up and down the river for many miles. The battle fields of Seven Pines, Chickahominy, and the lines of fortification that extended about Richmond are still plainly discernible.

Libby Prison, where 15,000 Union prisoners were at one time confined, does duty as a tobacco warehouse; St. Paul's church, where Jeff Davis was seated when he received Lee's dispatch that Richmond must be evacuated; St. Johns, made memorable as the place where Patrick Henry rang out the stirring words, "Give me liberty or give me death!" Belle Isle, where thousands of prisoners were huddled in tents, when the prisons became too crowded to hold them; the Tredegar iron works, so valuable to the Confederacy; the City and Munroe Parks, Hollywood Cemetery where are buried the remains of Presidents Munroe and Tyler, many noted Southern Generals, and 12,000 Confederate soldiers. The private residences of the city, built in that peculiar Southern architecture, with their balconies, verandas and beautiful gardens filled with magnolias, give to the place an air of decided solidity and refinement.

Visits into the country, to neighboring plantations and the agricultural interests of Virginia generally, were necessarily omitted owing to limited time, but an intelligent and well-to-do planter whom we met, told us that plantations of 200 to 500 acres, lands capable of producing large quantities of oats, corn and tobacco, and located on the river between Richmond and Norfolk, that were formerly held as worth fifty dollars per acre, were now purchasable at about six. A ready market for early vegetables raised on these lands, is found at Norfolk, which is reached daily by steamers that make frequent landings on the river. If this is the case, why not come South, as well as go West? LEE.

FEES OF DOCTORS.—The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Harper & Bros., New York, we have received through A. Williams & Co., Boston,

THE LIFE OF CICERO; by Anthony Trollope. 2 Vols.

In this work Mr. Trollope leaves the familiar paths of fiction, for a style of writing to which he has previously been a stranger, and has produced a work so faithful in its execution, so minute in detail, and so well sustained in interest, that we are tempted to think that biography rather than novel writing is his proper sphere as a writer. His estimate of Cicero differs somewhat from that formed by previous biographers, who have generally represented him as wanting in courage, patriotism, and sincerity, while they admitted the grandeur of his intellect, and the extent of his scholarship. Mr. Trollope, entering upon his work, as he says, "from love of the man, and from a heartfelt admiration of his virtues and conduct, as well as of his gifts," seeks to controvert these critics, and to present his hero, in his three capacities as a statesman, an advocate, and a man of letters, equally worthy of the respect and admiration of the world. The political life of Cicero is included in the most interesting part of Roman history, when Rome was just about to pass under the rule of the Cæsars, and it is to the contemporary writers of that time that Mr. Trollope turns for his estimate of the qualities as a statesman and patriot, of him of whom Juvenal says that "Rome, when she was free called him the father of his country."

SHAKSPERE; HIS MIND AND ART: by Edward Dowden.

The author of this volume is Professor of English Literature at Trinity College, Dublin, and is known as one of the most advanced Shakesperian scholars in Europe. The book consists of a series of essays, most of which were read as lectures at Trinity some six years ago, and was originally published in England about that time. It is an effort, as the author tells us, to approach Shakspere on the human side, and to get at the character of the man through his works. In this he meets with but little success; the personality of Shakspere more than that of any other writer, ancient or modern, eludes the grasp of the reader, until indeed he has become almost as much a myth as Apollo himself.

The book however is a keen and profoundly interesting study of the works of the great dramatist, broad in its method of treatment, subtle in its analysis, and throughout scholarly and elegant in style and finish. The lover of Shakspere will find it full of interest and assistance in his studies, and the charm of the style will commend it even to the most cursory reader.

A CENTURY OF DISHONOR: A sketch of the United States Government's Dealings with some of the Indian Tribes. By H. H.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, whose experience in Indian matters has been very large, writes an introductory chapter to this timely and able presentation of facts with regard to what, even more than negro slavery, must always remain a blot upon the fair fame of the American nation. The author draws her facts mainly from the official reports of the Interior and War Departments, and presents a touching picture of the violations of faith, the lack of honasty, and the gross inhumanity that have marked our dealings with the Indian tribes, and have kept our northern and western borders for years the scene of bloody and fruitless wars. It is a very strong plea for a radical change in our Indian policy, acknowledging, however, that it would not be possible, by any stroke of legislative action to undo the mischief that has been done, and to place our Indian affairs all at once upon a right and enduring basis. Still, a beginning can be made, and if this work shall arouse public attention on the subject, and help to create a better state of public opinion, it will probably do all that its author expected of it.

Messrs. Bicknell & Comstock, 194 Broadway, New York, send us their *Specimen Book* containing one hundred architectural designs, with plans, elevations, etc., of cottages, villas, country and city residences, churches, school-houses, etc., selected from the different larger architectural works published by them, varied enough in style and cost to suit almost all tastes and purses. Persons about to build will often find in such works, hints and suggestions that will be worth many times the cost of the book, even when they have practically decided upon the main features of the plan which they intend to use, and we think no one who contemplates building a house for himself can do better than to spend a dollar for this book.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's Magazine for March, is an unusually brilliant and attractive number. The illustrated articles are "Bedford Park" a new and picturesque suburb of London; "The University of Leiden," with several interesting portraits; "The Arran Islands" a pleasant sketch of a locality almost unknown today, although one of the earliest homes of Christianity in Western Europe; "The Possibilities of Horticulture," a paper well worthy of careful study; "An Old Dutch Town," pleasantly describing the manners and customs of the early Dutch settlers of Albany; "A Nation in a Nutshell," a brief and superficial glance at the city of Washington and its society. There are besides, two complete stories, instalments of the two serials, an article on the Family Life of the Turks, another on Dress, and a very full and intelligible paper describing the political system of the French Republic and comparing it with our own. The editorial departments are, as usual, full of pleasing and entertaining matter.

The March number of *Appleton's Journal* opens with a suggestive and keen review of "Scotch Sermons," a volume that has lately made something of a stir in theological circles. "Adventures in Patagonia" is the title of a very fresh and stirring account of hunting adventures in a land almost unknown to the civilized world. Suwarrow, the great Russian general of the last century is the subject of an extremely interesting anecdotical paper. Lady Helen Faucit Martin's admirable study of the character of Ophelia in Hamlet, is reprinted from *Blackwood*. There are also papers on Tennyson's New Drama, on George Eliot, on The Criterion of Poetry, and on Some Recent Novels. There is an original story by Barnet Phillips, and the conclusion of Erckmann-Chatrian's Veterans of Yesterday. The editorial department attacks without mercy the theory that the intuitions of women are superior to those of men, and contributes also another pleading to the "Who wrote Shakespeare" discussion.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the pension appropriation bill, and the post office appropriation bill, first, however, rejecting an amendment to the latter appropriating $1,000,000 as subsidies to aid in the establishment of lines of American mail steamship lines to foreign countries, when it became evident that almost the whole of this amount would go to, one or two parties, and would not practically aid in the extension of American shipping interests. A bill has also been passed appropriating $200,000 to build in Washington a fire-proof hall of deposit for government records. A bill has also been introduced for establishing the Territory of Pembina, and providing a temporary government for the same. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, renewed his attack upon Secretary Schurz with regard to the Ponca Indian business. Senator Hoar fears that the assembling of a large number of the militia in Washington on inauguration day, may some time become a dangerous practice, and introduced a resolution that the judiciary committee be directed to inquire into the matter.

The House has passed the legislative appropriation bill and a large number of pension bills. The river and harbor appropiation bill has been quite thoroughly discussed and amended in some unimportant particulars, but its passage is considered doubtful. The matter of guaranteeing the bonds of Capt. Eads' inter-oceanic ship railway has been decisively sat down upon, the whole subject being laid upon the table by a nearly unanimous vote. The committee on elections in the contested election case from the 9th Indiana district, reported in favor of Mr. Orth, the sitting member.

It is considered almost certain that Congress will be unable to finish up its business before the fourth of March, and that an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress will be inevitable. Many important matters remain to be acted upon, among them the Sundry civil bill, the General Deficiency bill, the Agricultural bill, the Chinese Treaty, etc. while the Refunding bill now before the Senate and the River and Harbor bill before the House can hardly receive the consideration to which they are entitled. The Apportionment bill has not yet passed, but it is thought probable that the House will settle upon 307 as the number of Representatives. On this basis California, Iowa and Michigan gain one Representative each; Kansas gains three and Minnesota and Nebraska two each, making a gain of ten in these Northern States. Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia gain one each and Texas gains four, making a gain of nine in the Southern States; and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York lose one each.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Proceedings in the Massachusetts State Legislature during the past week have not been specially important or interesting, except that the constitutional amendment in favor of biennial elections has been defeated, and the people are to be given no chance to vote upon it this year. An attempt to repeal the statute by which the credibility of a witness in the courts of the Commonwealth may be affected by reason of the atheism of such witness, was defeated. A bill, reported from the committee on education, legalizing the expenditure of money for teaching military drill and gymnastic exercises in public schools, was rejected by the House of Representatives on Monday, but reconsidered and passed to a third reading the next day. In both Senate and House petitions were presented for the repeal of the excise tax upon life insurance companies—the petitions being signed by prominent business men from many parts of the State. The House debated at length the bill to throw on the plaintiff the costs in suits under the trustee process when the damages do not exceed ten dollars, the result of the debate being that the bill was passed to be engrossed without amendment. The woman suffrage committee have reported a bill to perfect the details of women voting for school committees; to provide that they may vote in town meeting upon all matters affecting school interests, and to obviate the necessity of annual registration. Several additional petitions have been presented for the establishment of an experiment station at the Agricultural College. The project of permitting villages in towns to become incorporated for purposes of local improvement, &c., has been reported inexpedient.

GREAT SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.—On Wednesday, 9th inst., forty-five head of imported Jersey cattle, were sold at auction at the Degrauw farm, Jamaica, L. I. These cattle were all bred on the island of Jersey, by some of the most reliable breeders, and were pronounced by competent experts to be the finest lot that had ever been shipped to the United States. They were shipped about the middle of September last, and landed in New York on the 6th of October, since which time they have been quarantined for ninety days as required by the government, undergoing careful inspection as to their freedom from disease before being released. The herd consisted of one bull, twenty-eight cows, one heifer, seven heifer calves, and eight bull calves, and all were announced as entitled to register in the herd book of the American Jersey Cattle Club. The attendance of buyers was quite large, and the bidding spirited, Mr. Benjamin Albertson of Queens, Queens County, N. Y., being the largest purchaser. Prices for cows ranged from $175 to $490, averaging about $275 each. A heifer just one year old brought $230. The heifer calves, all dropped since September 30th, brought from $110 to $160, and the bull calves from $50 to $150 each. We hear that Mr. Albertson has disposed of several of his purchases, since the sale, at prices considerably in advance of the cost.

BUSINESS INDICATIONS.—The statistics of the foreign trade for the first six weeks of 1881 show that the aggregate value of imports is about one-fifth less than during the corresponding period of 1880, and that the value of exports for the same period is about one-seventh larger this year than last, showing a decided balance in favor of the United States. During the past week there was quite an extensive change of high for low-priced bonds in the deposits of the national banks to secure circulation, $1,000,000 of 4½ and $700,000 of 4 per cents being withdrawn, while $1,370,000 of 5 per cents were added to the deposit. The fact that the Senate Committee had reported against the anti-bank section of the House Funding bill, has, it is thought, prevented an enormous surrender of circulation.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.—The immense deposits of almost absolutely pure phosphate of lime, discovered some thirteen or fourteen years ago along the coast of South Carolina, now supply to the Pacific Guano Company a large part of the materials for the manufacture of their justly celebrated soluble guano, which in all essential particulars is not only equal, but superior, to the Peruvian guano, which has been for some years practically out of the market, partly because of the almost entire exhaustion of the beds, and partly because of the war between Chili and Peru. Messrs. Glidden & Curtis, Tremont Bank Building, are the selling agents for this city, and will furnish, on application, pamphlet containing analysis of their fertilizer and certificates of those who have used it. See advertisement.

A VALUABLE HORSE.—The New York *Spirit of the Times* reports the purchase, by a gentleman of this city, from Mr. R. B. Conkling of Greenport, L. I., of the brown stallion Wedgewood, by Alexander's Belmont, dam by Woodford, record 2.19. The purchase was made for a gentleman living near Worcester, Mass., and the price is said to be about $20,000. Wedgewood is one of the best bred and fastest stallions living, and whether his future career is on the stud or on the turf, it ought to be exceptionally brilliant.

DIPHTHERIA poisons the blood. Convalescents should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to neutralize and eradicate the poison matter.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ General Herman Uhl, a prominent New Yorker, accidently shot himself dead at his home while cleaning a revolver.

☞ The U. S. Government is said to have received intelligence, that the Fenian leaders in this country are making preparations for another raid upon Canada.

☞ It is proposed to set fifteen thousand men at work on the New Orleans levees to strengthen them and prevent a more disastrous flood.

☞ Three car loads of silkworms' eggs, valued at $1,000,000, recently arrived in New York from China, and are now on the way to France

☞ A farmer recently sold a lot of butter to a grocer at Rutland, who found that the balls had been hollowed out, filled with water and frozen hard.

☞ There are only 720 colored persons in the State of New Hampshire, and this number includes 14 Chinese, and 60 Indians and half breeds.

☞ The Charleston *News* says that the cry for more negro labor in South Carolina is pretty general. Labor is scarce and dear, even where the colored population is heaviest.

☞ A tea plantation has been established in Messina, in Sicily, and the plant is said to thrive perfectly well there, the leaves being in no way inferior to those of the Chinese plant.

☞ A terrific fire-damp explosion occurred last Friday in a coal mine at Robbins, Ohio, resulting in the instant death of six men and the wounding of many others, some of whom will die.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature, without a dissenting vote, has adopted resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to use their influence to secure a just modification of the tax upon national and savings banks.

☞ A New England Ensilage Convention was held on Friday at Horticultural Hall in Worcester, at which interesting and instructive papers upon the new system of preserving fodder were read by Dr. J. W. Bailey and others.

☞ The Hon. Justus Dartt has entered upon his duties as State Superintendent of Education, in Vermont, Governor Farnham having, by his personal exertions, secured from a number of prominent citizens a guaranty for the amount of the salary and expenses of the office.

☞ The *Commercial Chronicle* gives the gross earnings of upward of forty railroads for the month of January at $10,243,172, or an increase of $829,899 over the same month in 1880. The mileage of the same roads also increased from 22,113 to 26,211 miles, an increase of 4,098 miles.

☞ Several bills have been introduced in the New York Legislature, having for their object, the breaking up of the "special rates" system on the railroads of that State, by which certain shippers of freight get lower terms for transportation than their competitors in business.

☞ The Connecticut insurance companies are asking for a modification of the present laws on taxation, so that they will only be taxed on their premium receipts. The companies complain that under existing laws they are taxed upon $19,000,000 worth of property which the State would not tax if it belonged to individuals.

☞ The total number of blacks in the Southern States was 4,242,003 in 1870 and 5,643,891 in 1880. This shows during these ten years the enormous increase of 1,401,888, or more than thirty-three per cent. During the preceding decade the colored population of this group of States increased only 223,614, or about five and a half per cent. The total was 4,018,389 in 1860 and 4,242,003 in 1870.

GRAY HAIRS are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam is popular for cleanliness and promptly restoring the youthful color.

EQUALLY adapted to the feeble or robust, male or female, are Malt Bitters.

☞ A New National Bank has been established in New York City, to be called the United States National Bank, with a capital of $100,000, and the name of U. S. Grant among the directors.

☞ The brain is weakened and memory lost by either mental or bodily excesses! Would you have a clear, bright business brain and good digestion? Take Vitalized Phosphites. For sale by Druggists.

☞ There were 152 cases of suicide in New York city last year, comprising 121 men and 31 women; 74 were married, 34 single and 12 widowed. Forty chose poison as the means of destruction, 39 the pistol, 28 the rope and 14 the water.

☞ The eight annual meeting of the National Butter Cheese and Egg Association, will be held at Cedars Rapids Iowa, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of March. A large attendance of farmers, dairymen, manufacturers and dealers in dairy products from all parts of the Unitad States is anticipated.

☞ Reports from various sections of New Jersey indicate that scarcely a peach bud has survived the late frosts, and that the whole peach crop of the State has been hopelessly destroyed. The winter of 1856-7 was much like the present one, and it was not until six years afterward that the peach orchards recovered from its effects.

☞ Mrs. Harriet Morrison was shot dead at Egremont, Mass., Sunday evening, by Jeremiah Winchell, a somewhat notorious character in that vicinity. He was drunk at the time. The tragedy took place in the house in which Mrs. Morrison was employed as a domestic, and is supposed to have been caused simply by rum and "pure cussedness."

☞ The Worcester, Vt., gold mines are again attracting attention, and as soon as the Spring opens, a new dredging machine will be put in operation by a New York company, who expect great results from its use. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in mining there since gold was first discovered in 1857, but it has never been obtained in paying quantities.

☞ The sugar importers of New York held a largely attended meeting on Monday to consider the recent letter of Secretary Sherman to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the collection of duties on sugar. Resolutions were adopted emphatically protesting against the manner in which the subject has been treated by Secretary Sherman, which has been such as to make it appear that the importers were defrauding the government.

☞ Ice cutting on the Kennebec will virtually be finished this week. About 600,000 tons have been housed this season, but this amount is of unparalleled thickness and clearness. Speculators have shunned ice cutting this winter, and nearly the whole amount harvested is put up for trade already established. One prominent ice dealer states that this is the hardest season for cutting ice, on account of the constantly recurring snow falls, that he ever experienced.

☞ For several months the 12 years old daughter of Charles E. Crawford of New York has been treated as a kleptomaniac and her hands tied night and day. She was charged with innumerable thefts and with setting the house on fire twice. Recent developments showed she was innocent and an Irish servant girl named Mary Dooley now confesses that she was the thief and incendiary. Large quantities of stolen goods were found at her home.

☞ The button shop of the Scoville Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Ct., was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss on the building and machinery is estimated at from 175,000 to $200,000. This throws out of employment over 200 hands, but causes no detention of business in the company's brass mills. While the flames were still raging, the large factory of Meiggs & Trott was discovered on fire. It was partially destroyed, entailing a loss of about $12,000, fully covered by insurance.

☞ Some months ago, when Treasurer Gilfillan first suggested the feasibility of exchanging silver certificates for gold bullion and coin, the idea was ridiculed as a good scheme for the Treasury, but it was predicted that the holders of gold would never exchange it for paper good only for scant weight silver dollars. The fact is that owners of gold did accept silver certificates and the amount of this paper issued in this way at one time ran up to $30,000,000. It is considerably less now, but still applications for such exchange continue to come in.

☞ A dinner was given in New York last Monday night by James A. Burden, the well-known iron manufacturer, cattle raiser and stock breeder, to a party of gentlemen interested in agriculture and stock raising, for the purpose of organizing a farmers' club, or exchange, in that city. Among the gentlemen present were General Grant, Mr. Dinsmore, Colonel Cannon, Wanston Wadsworth, Frederick Bronson, Benjamin L. Swan, Thomas L. Hand, Mr. Appleton, T. Lawrence Lee, Mr. Pellen, Colonel Waring and others. It is understood that Mr. Burden will be president of the projected organization.

ESSAY UPON ENSILAGE.

By the author of the "Book of Ensilage," giving latest results, free by mail, on receipt of stamps.
JOHN M. BAILEY.
"Winning Farm," Billerica, Mass.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

[Corrected weekly by HILTON & WOODWARD, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* GEO. H. RUSSELL, Nos. 17 & 19 *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* SHATTUCK & JONES, No. 128, *Fish;* GEO. E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1, F. H. Square, *Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, ⅌ lb—		Cheese, ⅌ lb	.14 @ .18
Lump	.30 @ .40	Sage, ⅌ lb	.16 @ .18
Prime tub	.35 @ .38	Neufchatel, ea	@ .10
2d quality	.25 @ .32	Eggs, ⅌ doz	.32 @ .35
common	.21 @ .23	Cape	.37 @ .40

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—⅌ bbl 1 75 @ 2 25		Cranberries, ⅌ qt	@ .15
⅌ pk	.20 @ .40	Lemons, ⅌ doz	.15 @ .20
Cocoanuts, ea	.5 @ .8	Oranges, ⅌ doz	.20 @ .50

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ⅌ lb	.25 @ .40	Prunes, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .20
shelled, ⅌ lb	.50 @ .60	Peaches, ⅌ lb	.20 @ .25
Apples, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .12	⅌ qt can	@ .50
Castana, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .15	Raisins, lay's ⅌ lb	.25 @ .33
Citron, ⅌ lb	.25 @ .38	keg, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .15
Dates, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .15	Shagbarks, ⅌ qt	.8 @ .10
Figs, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .40	Walnuts, English	.15 @ .20
Filberts, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .20	Naples	@ .20
Peanuts ⅌ qt	.10 @ .15	Zante cur'ts, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12
Pecans ⅌ lb	@ .20		

Vegetables.

Beans, ⅌ pk	@ .60	sweet, ⅌ lb	.4 @ .5½
Beets, ⅌ pk	@ .25	Radishes, bch	@ .10
Cabbage, ea	.10 @ .15	Rhubarb, lb	@ .15
Carrots, ⅌ pk	@ .25	Sage and Thyme—	
Celery, ⅌ bch	.15 @ .25	⅌ bunch	@ .6
Dandelions, pk	@ 1 00	Spinach, pk	@ .75
Horseradish, ⅌ lb	@ .12	Squashes—	
Lettuce ⅌ head	@ .10	Marrow, lb	.1½ @ .2
Onions, pk	@ .50	Hubbard, ⅌ lb	@ .2
Peas, split, ⅌ qt	@ .10	Mushrooms, lb	@ 1 50
Potatoes, ⅌ pk	.25 @ .30	Salsify, bch	.15 @ .20
⅌ bushel	.85 @ 1 00	Turnips, ⅌ pk	@ .25
⅌ barrel	1 75 @ 2 50		

Meats—Fresh.

Beef, ⅌ lb—		Lard, leaf	.9 @ .10
Sirloin steak	.20 @ .22	Tried	.9 @ .13
Round do.	.14 @ .16	Mutton—	
Rib, roast	.12 @ .20	legs, ⅌ lb	.12½ @ .18
Chuck rib	.6 @ .12	fore qr, ⅌ lb	.6 @ .10
Plate and nvls	.6 @ .8	chops	.15 @ .20
Soup pieces	.3 @ .4	Pork, ⅌ lb—	
Liver	.8 @ .10	Roast and stks	.9 @ .10
Hearts, ⅌ lb	.3 @ .4	Suet, ⅌ lb	.6½ @ .7
Hogs, round, ⅌ lb	@	Tallow, ⅌ lb	.7½ @ .8
Haslet, sheep, ea	@ .5	Veal, h'd qr ⅌ lb	.14 @ .17
Kidney, each	@ .8	fore qr	.8 @ .12
Lamb—		loins	.15 @ .20
hind qr, lb	.14 @ .17	Sweetbreads	.35 @ .50
fore qr, lb	.8 @ .10		

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ⅌ lb	.11 @ .13	smoked, ea	.75 @ .87
Bacon, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12	Sheep, do. ⅌ dz	@ .50
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .9	Pigs' feet, ⅌ lb	@ .8
Salt, ⅌ lb	.9 @ .11	Sausage, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .10
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	.6 @ .12	Bologna, ⅌ lb	.9 @ .10
Smoked, ⅌ lb	.18 @ .20	Tripe, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12
Tongues, ⅌ lb	.13 @ .15		

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .17	quarter, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .15
Ducks, ch'ce, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .20	Quail ⅌ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Black, pr	@ 1 00	Rabbits, ea	.25 @ .50
Fowls, ⅌ lb	.12 @ .15	Teal, pr	.50 @ .75
Geese, ⅌ lb	@ .15	Turkeys,—	
Green, ⅌ lb	@ .20	choice, ⅌ lb	.15 @ .25
Grouse, ⅌ pr	1 25 @ 1 50	Venison,—	
Pigeons, ⅌ doz	2 50 @ 3 00	forequart, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .10
squabs, ⅌ pr	.75 @ 1 00	hindquart, ⅌ lb	.16 @ .18
Pigs, sck'g, ea	1 50 @ 3 00		

Fish—Fresh.

Bass, ⅌ lb	.17 @ .20	Haddock, ⅌ lb	@ .8
Bluefish, lb	@ .12	Halibut, ⅌ lb	@ .12½
Cod, ⅌ lb	@ .8	chicken, ⅌ lb	@ .15
pickled, ⅌ lb	@ .8	Pickerel, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12
tongues, ⅌ lb	@ .12	Penobscot Salmon,	
cheeks, ⅌ lb	@ .10	fresh, ⅌ lb	.30 @ .35
Liver Oil, pt	@ .40	Shad, ea	@ .65
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@ .6	Smelts, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .15
Eels, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12	Trout, lake, ⅌ lb	@ .17
Flounders, ea	.6 @ .10	White fish, ⅌ lb	@ .17
Green Turtle, ⅌ lb	@ .15		

Fish—Dry, Smoked, Shell, &c.

Cod, dry, ⅌ lb	.7 @ .9	Lobster, ⅌ lb	@ .10
Clams, ⅌ gall	@ .90	Oysters—Com. stew,	
Halibut, smkd, ⅌ lb	@ .12	⅌ gall	1 00 @ 1 10
Fins, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12	Salmon, smk'd lb	@ .20
Herrings, do. ⅌ dz	@ .20	Pickled, ⅌ lb	@ .20
Scaled, ⅌ box	@ .35	Scallops, qt	@ .30
Mackerel—		Terrapin, doz	12 00 @ 15 00
Salt, each	.8 @ .20	Tongues and Sounds—	
Salt, ⅌ kit	3 00 @ 5 00	⅌ lb	@ .12½

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

There is a fair amount of business doing in most articles of produce, and generally firmer prices, the change in the weather having brought in more buyers.

Butter.—Receipts of the week, 2822 bxs 11,020 pks. Trade is comparatively light, even for the best grades, as buyers are looking for lower figures as soon as transportation becomes more settled. We quote fine Western creameries at 33@35c with one or two favorite brands a trifle higher. Northern creameries at 30@32c; freshly made Western dairies 23@26c; freshly made ladle-packed butter at 20@25c; fine Northern fall-made butter at 25@29c; straight Northern dairies at 20@23c; and common winter butter at 18@20c.

Richmond, Vt., Feb. 14, 1881.—Small offerings of new butter from new milch cows was made today, and sold at 25@26c; fall made butter sold at 22@26c, as to quality. Our dairymen are fast coming around to the point of having cows come in early, as for a long number of years February and March has been the highest price realized for butter. Cheese sold at 12@12½c, as to quality. Potatoes are selling at 45@50c at the cars to ship. Our late thaw has caught a severe cold, and the mercury was down to zero this morning, preventing a free movement in cheese, potatoes and eggs.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 577 bxs. Some fancy lots are held at extreme figures, above quotations, and prices of all grades are firm, with a steady demand. The general range on fine factory is from 13½@14½c, and on fair to good 12@13½c ⅌ lb, with farm dairies at 11@13c, and common at 8@10½c.

Little Falls, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1881.—There were sales here today of 250 boxes of factory cheese at 13½c ⅌ lb.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 308 bxs, and 1 bbl. The drop in eggs last week was a little too sudden, and the low prices cleaned the market quite out. As will be seen the receipts have been small, and with an active demand prices have advanced, fresh lots selling today at 29@30c ⅌ doz.

Vegetables.—Dealers are holding off a little, knowing that warmer weather will increase the supply and induce lower prices. Figures are lower than they were a week ago, and will probably further decline, although the stock now in this market is quite small. We quote prime Houlton Rose at 80@85c. Northern Rose at 70@75c. Prolifics at 70@80c and Jacksons, Peerless, &c., at 60@70c ⅌ bushel. Onions are steady at $3 50@4 50 ⅌ bbl for red and yellow.

Beans.—There is a steady demand and prices are somewhat higher, with a very firm feeling, especially for the best lots. We quote pea beans at $2@2 05 ⅌ bushel for prime lots, and $1 90@1 95 for common. Choice hand picked mediums are in demand at $2, with fair lots at $1 80@1 90. Improved yellow eyes sell readily at $2@2 15, with common lots at $1 85 ⅌ bushel.

Fruit.—Prime lots of apples, well packed and untouched by frost are in good demand at $1 75@2 ⅌ bbl, with some fancy ones at a shade higher. Common and inferior fruit is hardly to be sold at all. Cranberries are in rather better request at $6@7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Poultry and Game.—There is rather a dull market for all kinds of poultry, the greater part of the supply being from the West. There is almost no Northern stock to be had, and quotations of 15@17c ⅌ lb must be regarded as nominal. Western turkeys sell at 11½@14c. Western fowls and chickens range from 10@12c; ducks at 11@13c, and geese at 10@12c ⅌ lb. Grouse are selling at 75c ⅌ pair, and quail at $1 50 ⅌ doz.

Hay and Straw.—There is a very firm market with small receipts, and prices higher, especially for the best grades. We quote prime hay at 23@25 ⅌ ton, and common hay at $20@22 per ton. Straw is firm at $24@25 ⅌ ton, with some sales of fancy at $26.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

Beeswax.	
Yellow, ⅌ lb	.24 @ .28
White, ⅌ lb	.40 @ .50
Coal.	
Cannel, ⅌ ton	10 00 @ 15 00
Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 lbs—	
retail	7 00 @ 7 50
cargo	6 00 @ 6 50
Coffee.	
Mocha, ⅌ lb	.25½ @ .26
Java	.17 @ .25
Maracaibo	.12 @ .15½
Rio	.9 @ .14
Cotton.	Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary	.9 @ .10¼
Middling	.11⅛ @ .12
Fair	.13⅛ @ .14
Domestics.	
Sheetings and Shirtings—	
Heavy 4-4	.9½ @ .13
Medium 4-4	.7½ @ .9
Drills, brown	.8½ @ .9
Print Cloths	.3½ @ .4¼
Cotton Flannels	.10½ @ .17
Prints, fancy	.6 @ .7
Fish.	
Cod, large, qtl	4 25 @ 4 50
small	3 00 @ 3 50
Hake	1 25 @ 1 37
Pollock	2 00 @ 2 25
Haddock	1 75 @ 2 00
Mackerel—	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	14 00 @ 16 00
No. 2	5 75 @ 6 25
No. 3	4 25 @ 5 00
Alewives	3 50 @ 4 00
Salmon—	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	18 00 @ 20 00
Herring—	
scaled, ⅌ box	.17 @ .19
pickled, ⅌ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Flour and Meal.	
Western sup.	3 75 @ 4 00
Com. extra	@ 4 75
Wisconsin and Minnesota	
Com. to ch'ce	4 50 @ 8 00
Patents	6 50 @ 7 75
Michigan and Ohio—	
Choice ext.	5 25 @ 5 50
Illinois and Indiana—	
Choice ext.	5 50 @ 6 50
St. Louis ext	5 75 @ 6 50
Southern ext	5 50 @ 6 50
Corn Meal	2 60 @ 2 65
Rye Flour	5 25 @ 5 75
Oat Meal	5 00 @ 6 25
Buckwh't, ⅌ 100	1 90 @ 2 00
Fruit.	
Almonds—	
Soft shell	.16 @ .18
Citron	.17 @ .18
Currants	.5½ @ .6
Dates	.6 @ .7
Pea Nuts	.4½ @ .5½
Figs, drums	
Layers	.15 @ .25
Lemons, ⅌ box	3 50 @ 4 00
Oranges, ⅌ box	2 50 @ 3 50
Raisins, layer	2 20 @ 2 25
Loose Musc	2 30 @ 2 35
Furs.	
Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co.	
Mink N.E. dark	1 00 @ 1 50
do pale	.50 @ .75
Muskrat	.10 @ .15
kits	.2 @ .3
Fox, red	1 10 @ 1 50
wood grey	.60 @ 1 00
Marten	.75 @ 1 00
Raccoon	.25 @ .40
House cat	.10 @ .25
Beaver skins	1 00 @ 2 50
Otter	1 00 @ 6 00
Lynx	1 00 @ 4 00
Bear	3 00 @ 10 00
cub	1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk	.10 @ .80
Wild Cat	.20 @ .60
Fisher	5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes—	
Unlined	4 00 @ 15 00
Lined	6 00 @ 24 00
Grain.	
Corn, ⅌ 56 lbs—	
Yellow	.59 @ .60
No. 1 mixed	.59 @ .59½
No. 2 mixed	.58½ @ .59
Ungraded	.56 @ .58
Steamer	.58 @ .59
Oats	.45 @ .54
Wheat	1 15 @ 1 25
Rye	.95 @ 1 00
Barley	1 00 @ 1 35
Shorts, ⅌ ton	20 50 @ 21 00
Fine Feed	21 00 @ 21 50
Middlings	21 50 @ 22 00
Cotton seed Meal—	
⅌ cwt	@ 1 35
⅌ ton	@ 26 00
Hay—⅌ 2000 lbs.	
East. & North	20 00 @ 24 00
At City scales—retail.	
Country Hay—	
⅌ ton	20 00 @ 25 00
Straw, 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 75
Hides and Skins.	
Calcutta Cow, ⅌ lb—	
Slaughter	.12 @ .13
Dead green	.10 @ .11
B. Ayres, dry	.22 @ .23
Rio Grande	.21 @ .22
Western, dry	.16 @ .18
Wet	.9 @ .10
Goat Skins	.30 @ .60
Honey.	
Cuba, ⅌ gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Northern—	
Box, ⅌ lb	.12 @ .18
Strained ⅌ lb	.13 @ .15
Hops.	
1880	.14 @ .18
1879	.10 @ .12
Leather.	
Sole, B. Ayres	.22 @ .24½
common	.22 @ .24
Oak	.35 @ .37
Upper, in rough—	
Hemlock	.26 @ .29
Oak	.30 @ .34
Calf Skins, ⅌ lb—	
Rough	.48 @ .53
Finished	.60 @ .85
French	1 20 @ 2 60
Lime.	
Rockland, ⅌ cask	.85 @ .90
Lumber.	
Pine, clear	25 00 @ 50 00
Coarse No. 5	15 00 @ 18 00
Refuse	11 00 @ 14 00
Shipping b'ds	16 00 @ 17 00
Spruce—	
Nos. 1 & 2	12 00 @ 16 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 10 00
Hemlock Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	10 00 @ 11 50
Refuse	7 00 @ 8 00
Flooring Boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	30 00 @ 32 00
Refuse	13 00 @ 20 00
Clapboards—	
Extra Pine	35 00 @ 45 00
Sap do.	20 00 @ 35 00
Spruce	16 00 @ 30 00
Shingles	1 00 @ 4 25
Laths	1 65 @ 2 00
Molasses.	
New Orleans	.38 @ .54
Barbadoes	.38 @ .40
Cienfuegos	.30 @ .36
Porto Rico	.36 @ .57
Nails.	
10d to 60d—	
⅌ 100 lbs	@ 3 00
Oil.	
Linseed, Am.	.57 @ .58
Crude Sperm	.97½ @ 1 00
Do. Whale	.52½ @ .55
Refined do	.57 @ .61
Sperm, winter	1 12 @ 1 15
Do. spring	@

Lard, West. Ex	.78 @ .80
Nos. 1 & 2	.60 @ .68
Extra Boston	.83 @ .85
Neatsfoot ⅌ gal.	.55 @ 1 00
Old Metals, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.	
Old Copper, ⅌ lb	.16 @ .19
Brass, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .12½
Lead, ⅌ lb	.4 @ .4½
Pewter, ⅌ lb	.7 @ .14
Zinc, ⅌ lb	.3½ @ .3¾
Sc'p Iron, cwt.	1 25 @ 1 35
Do. light, cwt.	.75 @ .90
Cast Iron, cwt.	.75 @ .80
White rags	.4 @ .5½
Colored do.	.2 @ .2½
Folded newsp's	.2½ @ .2¾
Waste paper	.2 @ .2½
Manilla rope	.3 @ .3½
Soft wood rags	.15 @ .16
Old carpets, &c.	.80 @ .12
Waste woolens	.1 @ .1¼
Petroleum.	
Crude	.7½ @ .8½
Refined	.11¼ @ .11¾
do. cases	.12 @ .12¼
do. high test	.19 @ .21
Naptha	.12½ @ .13
Produce.	
Apples, ⅌ bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
dried, ⅌ lb	.4 @ .5
sliced, ⅌ lb	.4½ @ .6
evaporated, lb	.8 @ .9½
Butter, ⅌ lb—	
Creameries	.30 @ .36
prm Vt. & N.Y.	.25 @ .29
fair to good	.20 @ .23
common	.18 @ .20
Western	.18 @ .26
Beans, ⅌ bushel—	
Smallandex	1 90 @ 2 05
Yellow Eyes	1 85 @ 2 15
Mediums	1 80 @ 2 00
Cheese, ⅌ lb—	
prime factory	.13½ @ .14
fair to good	.12 @ .13
farm dairy	.11½ @ .13
skim	.8 @ .10½
Cranber's, bbl	6 00 @ 7 50
Cider, ⅌ gal.	.6 @ .9
Eggs, ⅌ doz	.27 @ .30
Onions, ⅌ bbl	3 50 @ 4 50
Potatoes—	
Rose, ⅌ bush	.70 @ .85
Prolific, ⅌ bu	.70 @ .80
Sweet, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @ 3 00
Poultry, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .17
Pickles, ⅌ bbl—	
coarse	@ 6 00
medium	9 00 @ 10 00
fine	11 00 @ 12 00
mixed	11 00 @ 12 00
Vinegar, ⅌ gal.	.10 @ .15
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess—	
West. mess	9 50 @ 9 75
West. ext.	10 00 @ 10 50
Plate	11 00 @ 12 50
Pork, prime	12 50 @ 13 00
Mess	14 50 @ 16 00
Clear	17 00 @ 19 00
Back	19 00 @ 20 00
Lard, tcs, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .10¼
caddies, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .10¾
Hams, smoked	.9½ @ .10
Hogs, dressed	.7½ @ .8
Salt—⅌ hhd.	
Turks Island	1 90 @ 2 00
Liverpool	1 75 @ 1 90
bag, fine	2 25 @ 2 50
Coarse fine	1 60 @ 1 90
Seed.	
Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.	
Clover, red	.8½ @ .9
white Dutch	.25 @ .30
Grass, ⅌ bushel—	
Herds	2 75 @ 3 00
Hungarian	@ 1 50
Millet	@ 1 50
Red Top, ⅌ bag	2 25 @ 2 50
Fowlmead ⅌ bag	2 25 @ 2 50
Lawn	3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent	@ 3 00
Ky. Blue	@ 3 00
Orchard	2 00 @ 2 25
Buckwheat, bu	@ 1 00
Barley, ⅌ bush	1 00 @ 1 25
Rye, bush	1 15 @ 1 25
Wheat, winter	@ 2 50
Flax Seed	@ 2 00
Linseed, Am.	1 50 @ 1 55
Calcutta	@
Canary	2 00 @ 2 25
Mustard Seed	@
Spices.	
Cassia, ⅌ lb	.18 @ .19
Cloves	.34 @ .35
Ginger	.6 @ .8
Mace	.60 @ .70
Nutmegs	.60 @ .80
Pepper	.14 @ .15
Starch.	
Wheat, ⅌ lb	.6¼ @ .7
Corn, ⅌ lb	.3¼ @ .4
Potato, ⅌ lb	.3¼ @ .3¾
Sugar.	
Cuba Muscovado—	
Fair to g'd ref	.7¼ @ .7¾
Prime refining	.7⅝ @ .8
Centrifugal	.7¾ @ .8¼
Refined, cube	.9½ @ .9¾
Powdered	.9½ @ .9¾
Granulated	.9½ @ .9¾
Coffee crush	.6⅛ @ .9¼
Tallow.	
Rendered, ⅌ lb	.6⅛ @ .6¼
Grease	.4 @ .5¼
Teas.	
Gunpowder, ⅌ lb	.25 @ .60
Imperial	.35 @ .60
Hyson	.20 @ .40
Young Hyson	.25 @ .55
Hyson Skin	.15 @ .25
Souchong	.25 @ .70
Oolong	.20 @ .75
Japan	.22 @ .55
Tobacco.	
Wrappers, Conn. & Mass.	
Fillers	.5 @ .8
Seconds	.10½ @ .13
Selections	.37½ @ .45
New York assorted lots.	
Common	.10 @ .11
Good	.12½ @ .15
Penn. and Ohio	.7½ @ .22
Cuba	.80 @ 1 25
Yara	.62½ @ 1 00
Wood and Bark.	
Retail prices ⅌ cord.	
Bark, hemlock	@
Wood, hard	@ 10 00
soft	@ 8 00
Wholesale prices ⅌ cord.	
Bark	@ 8 00
Wood, hard	5 75 @ 6 50
Soft	5 00 @ 5 75
Wool.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania—	
Picklock	.48 @ .50
Choice XX	.45 @ .47
Fine X	.45 @ .46
Medium	.48 @ .50
Coarse	.40 @ .42
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—	
Extra and XX	.43 @ .44
Fine	.43 @ .43½
Medium	.45 @ .49
Common	.39 @ .40
Other Western—	
Fine and X	.42½ @ .43½
Medium	.45 @ .49
Common	.39 @ .40
Pulled extra	.40 @ .50
Superfine	.40 @ .52
No. 1	.20 @ .30
Combing fleece	.50 @ .55
Fine delaine	.49 @ .50
California	.18 @ .38
Texas	.20 @ .35
Canada pulled	.40 @ .47
do combing	.45 @ .48
Cape Good Hope	.28 @ .33

REMARKS.—There is no great increase in activity as yet, and no special feature to notice in the market, but a feeling generally prevails that there is to be a good spring trade, and that it will open early.

The short supply of coal in this market has hardened prices a little at retail, but there is now no fear of a coal famine here. Coffee is in moderate jobbing demand at unchanged prices. The market for spot cotton has been very inactive, and prices have fluctuated but little. There is a firm tone to the market for cotton goods, and the prospects of the trade are very encouraging, but woolens are still moving slowly, but on the whole a fair average business has been done. Codfish are in good demand and full prices are maintained. Haddock and pollock are unchanged; hake more active and higher; mackerel in increasing demand with larger sales than for several weeks previous. There has been a good demand for Malaga raisins and prices are higher. Figs are scarce and in demand. Oranges and lemons in steady demand. Sales of flour have been small, but prices are steady and tolerably firm, and dealers are not specially anxious to sell. Corn has been quite active, with considerable export demand and higher prices. Oats are in steady demand and unchanged. Rye and barley quite dull but unchanged. Shorts, fine feed and middlings are scarce and higher. Hops have been more inquired for, but prices are unchanged. There is a firmer feeling for hides, but no change can be made in quotations. The demand for sole leather has somewhat improved, but transactions are still small. There is no change to note in rough or finished upper leather. There is rather more inquiry for lumber of all kinds, but no change in prices. New crop molasses comes forward slowly, and sales have been small. Linseed oil is in steady demand and firm. Lard oil higher and steady. Sperm and whale oils unchanged. Petroleum in fair demand and without change. Pork and all pork products have been in steady demand and full prices are maintained. Beef is a shade higher and firm. Rice is firm and higher. Salt quiet with few sales. The sugar market is very quiet, and nothing of any consequence has been done. Refined sugars are a shade easier. The Tea market is quiet with a steady but moderate demand and unchanged prices.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 15, 1881.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands at 11 9-16c; do New Orleans and Texas at 11 13-16c; forward deliveries quiet. Flour market a shade stronger, with more doing for export, and a little better jobbing trade inquiry; No 2 at $3@3 60; superfine Western and State at $3 60@3 90; common to good extra at $4 30@4 55; good to choice do at $4 60@6 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5@6; fancy do at $6 10@7; common to good extra Ohio at $4 40@6 75; common to choice extra St Louis at $4 50@6 75; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at $6 50@7; choice to double extra do at $7 10@8 25. Southern flour unchanged; common to fair extra at $4 75@5 20; good to choice do at $5 25@6 75. Rye flour steady. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat market a moderate export demand; No 2 spring at $1 15; No 2 Milwaukee at $1 18 in store; ungraded red at $1 15@1 19½; No 2 do at $1 17¾@1 17¾; No 1 do at $1 24½@1 25; ungraded white at $1 14@1 16; No 2 do at $1 15¾@1 15¾; No 1 do at $1 17@1 17¾; Rye steady. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Corn higher and quite active; ungraded at 57@59c; No 3 at 57¾c; steamer at 57¾@58c; No 2 at 58¾@58½c; old do at 58¾@59c; No 2 white at 62c; low mixed and white at 60c; Jersey yellow at 56c; Southern do at 56½@58c; New York do at 58¾; ungraded white at 61c. Oats market closed with less strength; No 3 at 44½@45c; No 3 white at 46@46½c; No 2 at 45½@46c; No 2 white at 48c; No 1 white at 49@49½c; mixed Western at 44@46c; white do at 45@49½c; mixed State at 46½c; white do at 48½c. Eggs better; State and Pennsylvania at 31@32c; Western at 31c, and Southern at 30c. Pork higher but very quiet; sales old mess on the spot at $15; new do at $15 75. Beef unchanged. Beef hams steady. Tierce beef steady. Cut meats unchanged; pickled bellies at 9c; middles stronger, with a good demand; long clear at $8 40; short clear at $8 85; long and short clear, half and half, at $8 65. Lard decidedly higher, closing strong, with an active trade; prime steam at $10 30@10 40; $10 47½ for choice, and $10 20 to arrive; off grade at 9 80; city steam at $10 30@10 35; refined at $10 37½@10 50. Butter quiet. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Pork firm at $15. Lard strong and higher at $9 87½@9 95. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders at 5c; clear rib at 7½c. Bacon scarce and higher; shoulders at 6c; clear rib at 8¼c; clear sides at 8¾c. Live hogs active and higher, common at $4 50@5 35; light at $5 50@5 80; packing at $5 45@5 85; butchers' grades at $5 90@6 25; receipts 1800 head; shipments 1700 head.

Milwaukee, Feb. 15.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat opened firm and closed steady; No 2 Milwaukee at 97¾c; No 3 at 88c. Corn higher; No 2 at 38c. Oats higher and scarce; No 2 at 31¾c. Rye firm; No 1 at 88c. Barley strong; No 2 spring at 80@80½c. Provisions higher; mess pork at $15 10 cash. Lard prime steam at $9 90 cash. Live hogs firmer at $5 40@5 90.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but unsettled; No 2 Chicago spring at 98¾c cash. Corn in fair demand and higher; No 2 at 37½@37¾c cash. Oats in light demand; No 2 gilt edge at 32¾c cash. Rye quiet but steady; No 2 at 88c cash. Barley firmer; No 2 spring at $1 02 cash. Pork in active demand at $15 25 cash. Lard in active demand at $9 95 cash. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders at $5 10; short rib at $8; short clear at $8 25.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET,

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

Amount of stock at Market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	3,745	10,620	25	10,448	148
Last week	3,822	6,779	—	14,989	150
Last year, Feb. 18	3,511	6,539	—	15,577	58
Horses	95				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	168		Rhode Island	—	—
New Hampshire	147	1669	Connecticut	—	—
Vermont	269	1051	Western	3,604	8,622
Massachusetts	97	200	Canada	—	44
New York	69	295			
Total				3,745	10,620
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1045	1764	Boss & Albany	2,357	7,585
Lowell	169	1271	Boston & Maine	16	—
Eastern	141	—	On foot & boats	17	—
Total				3,745	10,620

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.—			H. B. Goodnough	38	70
J. H. Sleeper	16		J. H. Thomas	9	1
Libby & Son	36		H. V. Whipple	13	96
Libby & Tilton	16		N. K. Campbell	7	
Wardwell Bros.	17		M. G. Flanders	10	76
J. F. Lawrey	5		Hall & Seaver	6	59
Rackliff & Howe	25		L. T. Mallory	12	32
C. & H. F. Frost	15		**Massachusetts—**		
G. W. Coolidge	19		G. W. Jones	11	40
Piper & Ingalls	6		W. H. Bardwell	12	160
N. A. Wiley	13		C. Smith	21	
New Hampshire—			N. Day	20	
S. F. Rossiter	12		J. S. Henry	19	
C. D. Jewett		100	G. H. Townsend	6	
H. A. Wilcox		90	R. L. Payson	2	
M. Pike	6	56	T. Lyman	2	
Dow & Moulton	18	100	J. Cogan	4	
Wood & Roundy	12	150	**New York—**		
J. C. Marshall	22		B. Long	15	200
I. B. Sargent	14	121	G. Berry	17	50
Aldrich & Johnson	42	229	B. Hurlbert	23	21
D. A. DeWolt	13	172	D. Fisher	14	24
J. V. Dennerson	8		**Western—**		
Vermont—			A. N. Monroe	2088	
B. S. Hastings	31	160	Hathaway & Jackson	624	
C. P. Brick		130	G. W. Hollis		7585
H. S. Britton	13	37	J. McFlynn	56	
F. S. Kimball	9	143	M. Joyce	36	
W. M. Mears	1	32	J. Stetson	36	
Kidder & Robinson		222	Fitch & Eames	47	
G. W. Brownell	39		C. Leavitt & Son	67	
Piper & Martin	20		G. A. Sawyer		427
R. E. French	3	51	I. Farrell	70	
G. W. Sprigg	31		**Canada—**		
R. P. Pollard	9	21	C. H. Potter		44
J. Crampton	6				

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$7.00 @ 7.50	Second quality	$4.50 @ 5.25
Fair to good	5.50 @ 6.75	Third quality	4.00 @ 4.25
Few pairs premium bullocks	$8.00 @ 8.50		

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1881.—The all important features of the market are the supply offered, and prices obtained. The first question a butcher puts to you upon entering the yards is, How is the market? Prices any higher? Do you know how many Western there are? What is the supply over the Northern roads? Are they all in? etc., etc. These questions are rattled off with the expectation of receiving a definite answer; they want to be a little posted before approaching a dealer. It was a significant fact, that they didn't ask for the Northern cheaper, according to quality, than the Western; prices on the latter were held up to the old rates, while the former were not fully appreciated. We thought this week butchers couldn't make up their minds to buy unless at very nearly ¼c D W easier rates and pretended they had cattle enough at home; sometimes talk is cheap, but they seemed fully determined to break down prices on country cattle this week, and succeeded in most instances.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE YARDS.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 28 Western cattle 41,720 lbs at 6c live; 8 do 107,490 lbs at $5 90; 31 do 42,600 lbs at $5 85; 18 do 23,190 lbs at $5 07; 18 do 19,500 lbs at 5¾c; 21 do 30,130 lbs at 5½c; 13 do 15,160 lbs at 5¼c.

I. B. Sargent sold two oxen 2380 lbs at 4¾c live; 2 oxen 2500 lbs at $95.

G. Berry sold 2 large bulls for $45, each weighed 1400 lbs each; 8 steers av 1100 lbs at 4c live.

G. W. Jones sold 11 oxen to dress 7000@1200 lbs each at 7@7½c.

H. V. Whipple sold 2 oxen dress 850 lbs each at 7½c; 1 W. J. oxen 2000 lbs for $140; 1 fat cow and steer 2000 lbs at $85.

G. H. Townsend 2 oxen 2700 lbs at $150.

W. M. Mears 1 heifer that he thought quite good weighing 1040 lbs.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$5.85 @ 6.45	Light to fair	$4.75 @ 5.35
Good to prime	$5.20 @ 5.70	Slim	4.25 @ 4.60
A few lots of premium steers cost	$6.60 @ 6.70		

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16.—Owners of Western cattle were successful in holding firmly the rates of last week. The supply of Western beeves at the new yards was 2344 head. Cattle over the Eastern R. R. and other sources, including 11 head by the Bangor boat from Belfast, Me., was 168 head, with a little less than a score from our own State. Total upwards of 2500 cattle. Western cattle were of better quality this week, and at the first glance, prices have been considered a grain higher, but it was the improvement in quality that governed the price, if a certain bunch of cattle sold 5c per cwt. higher than last week, the quality was proportionately better. We heard of but few for export; those engaged in the export traffic this winter, we learn, have not been very successful, altogether too rough weather for the safety of the stock shipped; this being the case, we look for a decline in the home market prices.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 23 steers av 1225 lbs at 5⅜c live; 29 do av 1216 lbs at $5 60; 52 do av 1151 lbs at 5 40; 32 do av 1185 lbs at 5½c; 33 cattle av 1146 lbs at $5 30; 32 cattle av 973 lbs at $5 05; 23 do av 1029 lbs at $4 80; 24 do av 1139 lbs at 4¾c.

Fitch & Eames sold 10 cattle av 1270 lbs at 5⅜c; 11 do av 1000 lbs at $5 15; 5 do av 1200 lbs at $5 55; 3 do av 1200 lbs at $5 60.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 5 cattle av 1210 lbs at 5⅜c; 17 do av 1350 lbs at $5 70; 8 do av 1162 lbs at 5⅜c; 6 do av 1150 lbs, $5 40; 8 do av 1100 lbs at $5 10.

J. McFlynn sold 23 cattle av 1200 lbs at 5½c; 7 do av 1100 lbs at 5⅜c.

E. Farrell sold 15 cattle av 1250 lbs at 5⅜c; 20 do av 1150 lbs at 5½; 6 do av 1000 lbs at 5¼c; 10 do av 1100 lbs at $5 35.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, from $75@100 to $110@160; milch cows and calves from $20 to $38; extra $40 to $45; farrow cows, $12 to $26; yearlings, $7 to $12; two-years-old, $12 to $24; three-years-old, $20 to $45. Veal calves, 3c@7c ⅌ lb. Fancy milch cows, $50@65.

MAINE CATTLE BEEF AND STORE.—Libby & Son handled this week some good cattle off the Portland city farm; 4 head weighed collectively 7200 lbs, at $5 60 live; Libby & Tilton sold 6 oxen, av 1600 lbs at 5c live; J. P. Day of Spencer Mass., bought up some 60 head of fleshy cattle to slaughter. At the Eastern yards the supply was light, there being only about ten cars loads from Maine. A variety of working oxen offered. One owner, I. Lyman offered a splendid yoke of cattle for $165; H. M. Taft sold 1 pair oxen girthing 6 ft 6 in, 2500 lbs, at $90; 1 pair oxen girthing 6 ft 8 in, 2900 lbs, at $150; 1 pair girthing 6 ft 6 in, 2600 lbs, at $110; J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair girthing 7 ft, 3100 lbs, at $155; 1 pair 7 ft 2 in, coarser, 3300 lbs, at $150; C. and H. Frost sold 10 oxen, dress from 1000 to 1400 lbs, at 8¾c D W; 5 oxen dress from 900 to 1100 lbs, at 7¾c D W; Rackliff & Howe sold 1 pair of cattle 6 ft 10 in, 2700 lbs, at $125; 1 pair 7 ft, 3060 lbs, at $135; 4 steers, dress 900 lbs, at 7¾c D W; 6 oxen at 5c live; Wardwell Bros. 1 pair matched steers 6 ft, 1800 lbs the pair, at $75.

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—J. Weller, the great cow man, was not at market this week. Aldrich & Johnson had a fair number at different prices for sale; G. W. Coolidge had a fine car load of cows; 19 head from $35 to $70 per head; I. C. Libby pronounced them the best full car load this season; Libby & Tilton sold a fair bunch of 4 cows and calves and 2 springers for $165; Wardwell Bros. sold new milch cows and calves from $28 to $55; some springers $28 to $55; springers at $25 to $32; Rackliff & Howe sold 2 new milch cows and calves at $45 each; 4 at $35 each; 2 springers $85 the pair; J. V. Dennison sold 4 new milch cows, 2 at $40, and 2 at $35 each; H. V. Whipple 1 springer at $30; 3 milch cows and calves at $103.

VEAL CALVES.—The veal calf trade has not really taken much of a start yet but will in a few weeks; 148 head the total, from 3 and 7c per lb.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.—Last Wednesday there were 25 head of pigs at market. Sucking pigs at 75c to $2 each, a lot of 11 head for $10 75; hardly $1 per head; 6 pigs, 125 lbs each, $6 50 per head.

POULTRY.—Prices unchanged, 10c. Supply light.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep, in lots, 4@6½c ⅌ lb, or $2.50@7.00 per head. Lambs 6@7c.

Western arrivals 8012 head, 41 carloads by G. W. Hollis, and 427 head by G. A. Sawyer. This supply of Western one would have supposed would have put a damper on the selling of the Northern, but instead the latter held up remarkably well in price, and the 3035 head offered went at full rates, as noticed last week. Fancy flocks still arrive at fancy prices, which very likely means ½c better than our highest quotations. Many of the drovers took in some flocks of their own feeding, contracted for several weeks ago. B. Long sold 75 York State lambs av 75 lbs at 7c ⅌ lb; C. D. Jewett sold 100 sheep av 90 lbs at 5½c; Dow & Moulton sold 100 sheep av 90 lbs at 5½c; I. B. Sargent sold a mixed lot av 76 lbs at 5½; C. P. Brick sold 80 head, mostly lambs, to H. B. Goodnough, of his own feeding, av 105 lbs, fancy price; G. Berry sold 56 sheep 90 lbs at $6; D. E. Gay sold 40 sheep own feeding, fat lot, av 85 lbs at 6¼c; Kidder & Robinson sold 123 sheep and lambs fed by A. C. & F. L. Jones of Strafford, Vt.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 8@8½; country hides, 7½@8; calf skins —@12½c ⅌ lb; pelts, $1.00@1.75 each. Tallow—Brighton, 7@8c; country, 3½@5c. Western fat hogs, 6¼@6⅜c ⅌ lb; Store pigs, —@—c wholesale; —@5½c at retail; Columbia county pigs, —@—c; sucking pigs, 75c@$2 each; Northern dressed hogs, —@—c. Lamb Skins $1.00@$1.75 ea. Selected pelts, $2.00 each.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There was more prose than poetry to the cattle business this week, especially in the Northern supply, and we might add the Eastern cattle as well. Coarse kind of goods in the shape of cattle were dull of sale and let loose at a decline of ¼c per pound, not noticed on the Western steers; the latter could not be sold at a decline considering that they cost ¼c higher at Chicago. In sheep and lambs from the Northern States, prices remained unchanged. A few pair of working oxen were sold, well-matched cattle, and tidy veals will probably be sold at present prices for the next three or four weeks. Just a few head of pigs brought in from this vicinity. Hardly any live poultry is now received at market.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1881.—Hogs—receipts 6000 head; shipments 4000; market, fair demand and higher; common to fair mixed packing at $5 30@5 70; light at $5 59@5 70; choice heavy at $5 70@6 30. Cattle—receipts 800 head; shipments 3000; market higher; demand exceeds supply; common to medium shipping at $4 30@4 80; good to choice at $5@5 40. Sheep—receipts 1650 head; shipments —— head; market stronger; fair to choice at $4 50@5 35.

Feb. 15, 1881—Hogs—receipts 9000 head; shipments 4400; market strong, active and 10@15c higher; common to fair mixed packing at $5 50@5 85; light at $5 70@5 90; good to choice heavy at $4 90@6 40; quality poor; no extra heavy here. Cattle—receipts 3200 head; shipments 6000; market active, firm and strong; common to fair shipping at $4 25@4 70; good to choice at $4 90@5 40; few exports at $5 50@6. Sheep—receipts 1600 head; shipments, 2500 head; market firm; common to medium at $4 60; good to choice at $5 50; extra at $5@5 75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1881.

The business of the week has been fair, although far from satisfactory. The sales aggregate 1,055,000 lbs, but dealers generally complain of a very dull and quiet market. Manufacturers appear to be as indifferent as ever about future supplies, and do not take hold with any snap. During the corresponding week last year, the sales amounted to 5,362,850 lbs, of which 1,255,000 lbs were Montevideo, to arrive, at 30@40c, while on Thursday last 230,000 lbs Montevideo were offered at auction, and the sale went off without any spirit at 31½@33c ⅌ lb for Primera and Merino, of which 70,000 lbs were taken on speculation, and [illegible] lbs by manufacturers. The prices realized were from 2@2½c ⅌ lb under what was considered a fair market price, but the difference compared with last year is very marked—at least 8@9c ⅌ lb. Last year, also, manufacturers could not get enough Montevideo Wool, and were purchasing all available lots to arrive, now they are not disposed to purchase it at any reasonable price. There was a large attendance at the sale, but the buyers present appeared to lack confidence. What effect it will have upon the market for other Wools another week may determine.

The business in other Wools indicates no material change since last week. There is now a fair prospect of a more abundant supply of water, and this will start up considerable machinery that has been idle for some time past. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces X, XX and No 1, are now from 7@8c ⅌ lb lower than last year, with this difference—last year manufacturers were free purchasers, now they hesitate and it appears to us that this indifference on their part will not help the sale of goods. Buyers will hesitate to purchase goods to any extent while manufacturers appear to have so little confidence in raw material.

Combing and delaine Wools have been very quiet, and the sales do not indicate any change. Stocks are small, but there is at present very little demand.

The sales for the week have been as follows:

Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 15,000 lbs XX and above at 47½c; 10,000 lbs X and XX at 47c; 23,000 lbs XX at 46½c; 40,000 lbs X at 45c; [illegible] lbs X and above at 46c; 5000 lbs No 1 at 48c; [illegible] lbs XX on private terms, about 45c, and 2000 lbs coarse at 42c ⅌ lb.

Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces—The sales include 47,500 lbs Michigan X at 41c; 12,000 lbs at 41½c; 2500 lbs Wisconsin X at 42½c; and 5000 lbs New Hampshire No 1 at 48c ⅌ lb.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 10,000 lbs fine delaine at 50c; 2500 lbs at 48c; 12,000 lbs Ohio combing at 48½c; 6200 lbs delaine out of condition and 2000 lbs coarse combing at 45c; 5000 lbs unwashed combing at 38c; and 10,000 lbs at 36@48c.

Territory and Texas Wool—The sales include 44,000 lbs fall Texas at 27@31c; 7000 lbs spring Texas at 28@33c; 5000 lbs Texas at 28c; 1200 lbs fine Texas at 31c; 6000 lbs fall Texas at 29½c; 60,000 lbs Territory at 25@31c; 1200 lbs Territory at 26c; 3000 lbs at 20½c; 14,600 lbs at 22c; 20,000 lbs at 23c; 15,000 lbs fine at 22½c; 10,000 lbs medium at 27½c; 1000 lbs black at 22c; and 20,000 lbs Colorado carpet at 19c ⅌ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 20,000 lbs unwashed at 30@35½c; 600 lbs medium unwashed at 35c; 1600 lbs unwashed at 22½c; 5000 lbs fine unwashed at 29c; 4000 lbs at 28c; 300 lbs unwashed at 32c; 1000 lbs at 24½c; 4000 lbs black at 30c; 5000 lbs unmerchantable at 31½c; and 5000 lbs at 32c ⅌ lb.

California Wool—The sales include 8000 lbs spring at 38c; 40,000 lbs at 30@35c; 1500 lbs at 33½c; 25,000 lbs at 30@33c; 1100 lbs at 28c; 28,000 lbs at 24½@31c; 20,000 lbs at 27c; 15,000 lbs fall at 19@30c, and 162,000 lbs at 17@25c ⅌ lb.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 20,000 lbs super at 52½c; 4000 lbs at 50@52c; 150,000 lbs at 40@52c; 10,000 lbs at 42½c; 900 lbs at 42c; 87,000 lbs at 40c; 1500 lbs at 37½c; 24,000 lbs low super at 40@37½c; 2000 lbs X at 47c; 5000 lbs at 45c; 25,000 lbs at 40@41c; 500 lbs at 40c; 10,000 lbs combing pulled at 42½c; 6000 lbs lambs pulled at 35c; 4000 lbs California pulled at 30c, 41,000 lbs California lambs at 29c; and 21,000 lbs California pulled on private terms.

Scoured, Tub Washed, Noils, &c—The sales include 16,000 lbs scoured at 52@85c; 1000 lbs at 77½c; 2000 lbs at 65@75c; 2000 lbs at 77c; 1500 lbs at 75c; 1000 lbs at 72½c; 1300 lbs at 65@72c; 3000 lbs at 45@47c; 2000 lbs at 58½@61c; 2500 lbs at 55c; and 2000 lbs at 44c. In Noils, sales of 5000 lbs at 31@37c, 8000 lbs at [illegible], and 10,000 lbs on private terms. In tub washed, sales of 4000 lbs at 42½c ⅌ lb. In sundries, sales of [illegible] on private terms.

Australian Wool—The sales include 25,000 lbs at 45c; 25,000 lbs at 45c; 36,000 lbs on private terms, and 8000 lbs poor at 38@41c ⅌ lb.

Montevideo Wool—The auction sale included [illegible] bales Merino at 33c; 20 bales do at 31½c; 40 bales and 4 bags do at 32½c; 20 bales do at 32½c; 10 bales Primera at 31½c; 60 bales do at 31½c, and 15 bales seconds and 5 bales thirds at 30½c. [illegible] 600 lbs.

Cape and other Foreign—The sales include 15,000 lbs Cape, in bond, for Canada and 2000 lbs Cape for consumption on private terms; 3000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 65c; 17,000 lbs Mediterranean carpet and 1000 lbs [illegible] Bagdad on private terms, 1000 lbs East India, and 2500 lbs Camels Hair on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKETS.

Gloucester, Feb. 15.—The receipts of codfish from Georges have been quite large. Fresh halibut has arrived in so large quantities as considerably to overstock the market. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Fresh halibut 5½c ⅌ lb for white, and 4@4½c ⅌ lb for gray; codfish at 2@2½c ⅌ lb, haddock at 2@2½c ⅌ lb; cusk at 1c ⅌ lb; hake and pollock at 1½@1c ⅌ lb, fresh tongues at 5@6c ⅌ lb; frozen herring at 35@50c per hundred in number. The salt fish market remains quiet but steady. Quotations—Georges codfish at $5@5 25 ⅌ qtl for large and $3 75 ⅌ qtl for small; large pickled bank at $4 62½@5 25 ⅌ qtl; small at $2 87½@3 00 ⅌ qtl; kench cured at $4 75 ⅌ qtl; large shore at $5 ⅌ qtl; haddock at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ qtl; cusk at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ qtl; hake at $1 12½@1 25 ⅌ qtl; pollock at $1 50@2 25 ⅌ qtl; halibuts' heads at $3 50 ⅌ bbl; fins and napes at $4 50 ⅌ bbl; trimmed fins at $8@8 50 ⅌ bbl. Tongues and sounds at $8@10 ⅌ bbl; pickled codfish at $5 ⅌ bbl, cod tongues at $5 50@6 ⅌ bbl. Pickled haddock at $4@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Round Newfoundland herring at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bbl; Eastport at $2 50@3 ⅌ bbl; shore do at $3 ⅌ bbl; Labrador split at $5 75@6 25 ⅌ bbl. Trout $14 ⅌ bbl. No 1 salmon at $19 ⅌ bbl. Swordfish at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl. Sealed smoked herring 22@24c ⅌ box; No 1 at 16c ⅌ box; smoked halibut at 10@10½c ⅌ lb; boneless fish at 2½@7¾c ⅌ lb; English at 9@10c ⅌ lb. Tanners' oil at 38@40c ⅌ gal; porgie oil at 37c ⅌ gal; medicinal oil at 65@90c ⅌ gal; Menhaden scraps $9 50@12 ⅌ ton. Salt mackerel: No 1 at $16@17 ⅌ bbl; No 2 at $5 50@6 25 ⅌ bbl; No 3 at $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl.

Financial Matters.

SALES OF STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

U. S. Pacific 6s, 1895	132
" Sixes, 1881	101⅝
" New Fives	101
" 4½'s	[illegible]
" 4s	112⅝
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s	11[illegible]
New York & New England 1st. R. 7s	102
Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 4½s	59
Rutland R. R. 6s	105⅝
Union Pacific R. R. 8s sinking fund	106
Cinn. Sandusky & Cleveland R. R.	120
New Mexico & So. Pacific R. R. 7s	27⅝
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R. 1st mort. 7s	117⅝
Boston Water Power Co.	122
Boston Land Company	7½
Boston Gas Light Co.	10½
Worcester & Nashua R. R.	815
Cheshire R. R. pref.	61
Boston & Maine R. R.	65
Eastern R. R.	148⅝
Boston & Providence R. R.	39½
Fitchburg R. R.	150
New York & New England R. R.	144
Boston & Albany R. R.	65½
Old Colony R. R.	160
Boston & Lowell R. R.	120
Nashua & Lowell R. R.	[illegible]
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R.	[illegible]
Rutland R. R. pref.	[illegible]
Norwich & Worcester R. R.	[illegible]
Northern R. R. in N. H.	[illegible]
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth R. R.	[illegible]
Connecticut River R. R.	[illegible]
Vermont & Massachusetts R. R.	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	170
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., ex Rights	140
Union Pacific R. R.	120
Osceola Mining Co.	[illegible]
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., ex div.	[illegible]
Quincy Mining Co.	[illegible]

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1881.

Money is a trifle firmer, Loaning at the Clearing House at 3 per cent. New York funds at a discount of 12½c per thousand. The general discount rate for money rules from 4½ to 5½ per cent. Call loans from 4 to 5 per cent., with very few transactions under five. In corporation paper we hear of few dealings. Government bonds firm. The stock market has been quite strong during the week, although attention has been given to specialities instead of the list in general. Among the most active were the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and Flint and Pere Marquette, the former advancing six points the latter three. The mining stocks have been quite active the most prominent of which was the Empire, advancing with great rapidity; a week ago this stock was selling for 58 cents per share and to-day reached $1 30 and although there has been a reaction we expect to see it still higher.

SCROFULA.

A remedy that can destroy the germs of scrofula, and when once settled has the power to root it out, must be appreciated by those afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do positively cure scrofula and eradicate it from the blood.

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Gentlemen—For ten years previous to the early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps alive my intense personal interest in HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent cure this wonderful medicine effected in my case nearly two years ago, while living in Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up as being in an incurable condition. One thing before I close. I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think more than a thousand cases, and my faith in its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has effected under my own eyes. I trust you will not be slow in making the merits of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA known everywhere, for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With best wishes I remain very truly yours,

SARAH C. WHITTIER.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

is a skilfully prepared compound, concentrated extract, *by a process peculiarly our own*, of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as alteratives, blood-purifiers, diuretics, and tonics.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

MARSTON'S DINING ROOMS.

For LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
23 & 27 Brattle Street, Boston.

Remember, THE BIG CLOCK is directly in front of our Dining Rooms.

R. MARSTON & CO.

26teop46

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " "
Each subsequent " 12 " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

J. W. NYE, ... WORCESTER CO., MS.
CASTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK CO., MASS.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, ... ORANGE CO., VT.
E. W. CHEEVER, ... ESSEX CO., VT., and COOS CO., N. H.
A. W. WINGATE, ... YORK CO., ME.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid.

Farmers' Directory.

The Business Houses whose cards appear in this Directory are among the best and most reliable in the city.

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
APRIL 1, 1880, CASH FUND, $393,677.64.
Dividends paid on every expiring Policy 50 per cent. on five years' policies, 30 per cent. on ... years, and 20 per cent. on one year policies. Expenses, $... Surplus, ... Premiums paid for ... damage by lightning, whether the property ... be on fire or not.
ISRAEL W. MUNSON, Pres't
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

C. C. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE AND LARD,
Nos. 79 & 81 Faneuil Hall Market,
BOSTON.

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

Says the New York *Post:* "Who would have believed a few short years ago that Gen. Beauregard would in 1881 be the chief personage to welcome a New York regiment of citizen soldiery on their paying a friendly visit to New Orleans? Yet such an event is arranged to take place on Sunday morning, Feb. 27, when the New York Seventy-first Regiment is to arrive in the Crescent City. Verily, times change and men change with them."

The Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon President Hayes.

George I. Seney, Esq., President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, is attracting considerable attention by his liberal donations. Within a short time he has given to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $125,000; to the Long Island Historical Society, $62,000; to the Industrial Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000; and considerable sums to various other objects. He is the principal proprietor of the religious weekly paper called *The Methodist*, which is one of the most able and spirited religious weeklies of the city. He is a zealous Methodist clergyman, and is one of the most active laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church in the whole State.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and William L. Ashmead Bartlett were married on Saturday in London. The Baroness will be 67 years old next April, and Mr. Bartlett is about 32 years of age.

Peter Cooper celebrated his 90th birthday on Saturday by adding largely to his donations to the Cooper Union.

Hon. Fernando Wood, member of Congress, died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at ten o'clock last Sunday night. He was born in Philadelphia, June 14th, 1812; he went to New York when but a boy, first working as a cigar maker and afterwards successfully engaging in mercantile business. He became prominent in local politics, and was in 1840 elected representative to Congress. In 1854 he was elected mayor of New York city, and was several times re-elected. In 1862 he was again elected representative to Congress, and has been re-elected each successive term. He has been seriously ill but a short time, and went to the Hot Springs on account of his health but a few days before his death.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For the past two years or longer, ever since the old Norfolk County Society suspended operations, the farmers of that county, although associated together in numerous local granges and farmers' clubs, some of which have developed into quite extensive proportions, and have held fairs hardly to be surpassed by the county organizations, have still felt the necessity of a society of wider scope and less localized interest, and have given very serious attention to the subject of forming such a society. Nearly a year ago, a definite movement in that direction was initiated by the Walpole farmers' club, and on Tuesday of the present week a convention of delegates from the different towns in the county was held at Medfield, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting at Walpole to make a canvass of the county. The report, together with the personal opinions of the gentlemen present, and letters which were read from prominent agriculturists, were all decidedly favorable to the success of the enterprise, and after a brief discussion it was voted to apply to the present Legislature for an act of incorporation, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of John D. Emmons of Walpole, D. D. Curtis of Medfield, W. E. Nason of Franklin, J. W. Talbot of Norwood, A. A. Parker and J. H. Gould of Medfield and H. E. Craig of Walpole. It was also voted that the name of the corporation be the "County of Norfolk Agricultural Society," and its aims "to give aid and encouragement to agriculture, horticulture, stock breeding and stock raising in the county of Norfolk." The necessary number of signatures was obtained, and the convention adjourned for one week, to meet again at Walpole for the purpose of completing the organization. From the character and ability of the men who have interested themselves in the Society, as well as from the obvious need of a central organization for the Norfolk County farmers, we see no doubt of the success of the enterprise.

☞ An ice gorge formed at the mouth of the river at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, and the lower part of the city was, for a time, in great danger of inundation. The gorge was finally broken by firing thirty or more shells into it from a battery on the bluff.

A CROSS BABY.—Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

A SMOOTH COMPLEXION can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

MARK TWAIN'S description of New England weather was correct, as the sudden changes we have had the past year prove; but people can guard against sudden colds by using Topliff's Syrup of Tar.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

MALT BITTERS build up the nervous and muscular system and so overcome disease.

ANOTHER CORNER IN PORK.—The Chicago *Tribune* says: A corner in the provision market is in progress, which dwarfs any previous manipulation, even the great one of last year. Within a week there have been purchased 25,000,000 pounds of short ribs, 24,000 barrels of pork and 10,000 tierces of lard. The parties interested are mainly the ones who ran the successful deal a year ago, and it is their intention to put prices far above present rates.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

English news is almost entirely confined to the difficulties of the Irish question. Despatches are very contradictory and hard to reconcile. Mr. Parnell went to Paris on the 5th inst. to make some change in the disposition of the funds of the Land League there invested. Rumor at once declared that he had fled to escape arrest, and would not return to England, but would proceed directly to the United States. It was also represented that the Government had become possessed of all the secrets of the Land Leaguers, by the treachery of some of their number, and that the leaders were scattering in all directions to save themselves. It was further stated that the papers found on Davitt at the time of his arrest were of the most damaging nature to more than one of the leaders of the movement, and since his arrest still other proofs of their complicity with plans held to be treasonable have been received by the Government. It is stated that Davitt carried the documents upon his person as the safest place for their concealment, and his arrest was so suddenly made that there was no time to destroy them. An armed insurrection was planned in Ireland, the rising to be simultaneous with Fenian outbreaks in various parts of England. So great was the alarm that the public offices in Downing Street, London, were guarded all day Sunday by troops, and Premier Gladstone abandoned his official residence, for a less exposed portion of the city. A great anti-coercion meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park, thousands of persons being present. There was no disturbance, and no apparent display of force was made by the authorities. The speakers declared that Mr. Gladstone was raised into power by radical workingmen and would be deposed by them. Allusions of this kind as well as remarks disparaging to the House of Lords were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were carried without dissent.

The Land League Executive Committee met in Paris on Sunday, Mr. Parnell presiding, and made arrangements by which the work of the League will be carried on, even if all the present leaders should be arrested. Parnell returns to his place in Parliament, to oppose the passage of the Arms bill, and to show that it was not through fear of arrest that he left England. He will not go to America until the close of the session.

The Coercion bill will probably become law by the 23d inst., when numerous arrests will undoubtedly be made, but the flight from Ireland has already set in. In several parts of Ireland the tenants are now beginning to pay rent again, and the Land League, lately active and omnipotent, no longer interferes. The local agitators know that the police are only awaiting the passage of Forster's bill to strike, and this knowledge inspires them with caution.

A dispatch from Dublin to the *Times* says the leaders of the Land League are now trying to allay the apprehension of Irishmen by representing the Coercion act as harmless. At a meeting of the Limerick branch of the League Mr. Boyton stated that no one would be arrested unless he aided in or perpetrated any crime. The Government, he said, did not contemplate any interference with the right of peaceable assembly and free speech, and it will be perfectly competent for the League to criticise public measures and the acts of landlords, but the League should not interfere with legal tribunals.

Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, replying to the letter of the Pope concerning Irish affairs, assures His Holiness that the accounts given in the English press are exaggerated, but admits that there have been acts and speeches which have blackened a cause otherwise most just, and in the name of the clergy says: "While condemning such excesses and regarding their perpetrators as the bitterest enemies of their country, we cannot forget the inflictions and straits which for centuries caused our people to despair of justice. Approving the end which the present agrarian agitation has in view, we feel deeply that certain means adopted can in no wise be approved. Last June we warned our flocks to restrain the agitation within the limits of equity and moderation. We shall not fail in our duty now or neglect the counsel conveyed in the words of Your Holiness."

It is stated that the Pope intends to address another letter to the Irish bishops, strictly enjoining them not to oppose the execution of the exceptional measures taken for the government of Ireland.

The first series of colonial wool sales of the year, opened at London on the 15th. It will comprise 297,000 bales, of which 132,000 bales are Port Philip, 67,000 Sydney, 12,000 Adelaide, 39,000 Cape and 16,000 New Zealand; 4800 bales were sold, principally of Cape and Australian. The attendance was large and the competition fair. The prices showed a decline of half a penny for greasy and fully a penny for scoured, as compared with the closing rates of the last series.

France.

The Senate has adopted without discussion a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies removing almost all the restrictions hitherto hampering the right of public meetings.

It is understood that Germany has been for some time desirous that a second International Monetary Conference be called, and that she regrets her non-participation in that of 1877. It appears certain that France, Germany and the United States will participate in such a conference, and establish some definite ratio of value between gold and silver which shall be recognized in each of the countries named.

Germany.

Prince Bismarck has presented in the Federal Council a bill providing for the inclusion of Altona and the lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and submitted an invitation of France to participate in the electric exhibition at Paris next August.

The Budget Committee of the upper house of the Prussian Diet has adopted a report recommending the rejection of the proposal to make the intended remission of taxation permanent.

Judgment has been pronounced on thirteen Socialists, who have been on trial for the last few days at the Vienna assizes. One was convicted of high treason and sentenced to four years' imprisonment; another was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; all the others were acquitted.

A memorial is being extensively signed among the business men of Germany in favor of the adoption of bi-metallism.

Russia.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that an Orenburg newspaper reports that the distress is so great among the Ural Khirgiz tribes that they are selling their male children for grain, and leaving the girls to perish by cold and hunger.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says a general election for members of the Cortes will probably be held in July or August. Owing to the dissolution of the Cortes a budget cannot be voted, and the finances must be administered by prolonging the existing budget.

Eighteen thousand cattle have been lost by the floods in the province of Seville.

It is reported that the new Spanish Ministry intended to change all the Spanish representatives abroad.

South African War.

Gen. Colley has suffered another defeat at the hands of the Boers, barely escaping to his camp under cover of the darkness, and leaving his wounded on the field.

The English War Office has decided to send a regiment of hussars, 160 artillery, 700 infantry and 100 men of the army service corps and hospital corps to the Cape from England, with a considerable number of extra officers to supply the places of those killed in the fights with the Boers.

Much anxiety is manifested at Durban as to the action of the Orange Free State Volksraad, which will meet on the 17th inst., and, it is feared, will take some action in favor of their neighbors, the Boers of the Transvaal.

South American War.

The news received by the last mail from the South Pacific confirms the report previously published concerning the fall of Lima. Not a single letter of date was received from Lima by that steamer, either from business houses, the legations or the officers on board the foreign men-of-war at Callao, although two days intervened between the capture of the city and the departure of the steamer from Chimbote. Passengers arriving by the Santiago state that the fight began January 13 at 4 A. M. The Chilians, under cover of a dense fog, advanced on the Peruvian position, advancing in three columns. They first attacked the Peruvian centre with the bayonet, pierced it and turned its disordered fragments back on the right wing, which, after two hours' resistance, was completely routed and retired in disordered to Chorillos, where they inspired panic and alarm. The Peruvian left wing held its ground for some time against the second Chilian column, and then retired to the hills above Chorillos, where it made another stand till 4 P. M. At that hour the Peruvian commander was forced to retire on Miraflores, as he had been outflanked by the third Chilian column, through which he was compelled to cut his way in order to unite with a portion of the reserves occupying a strong position behind earthworks and in redoubts about four miles from Chorillos. In this retreat about 1000 Peruvian prisoners were taken, among whom was the commander of the Peruvian left wing, Col. Iglesias, Minister of War. Chorillos and the original Peruvian position, with artillery, stores, etc., tell into the Chilians' hands. It only remained for the battle of Miraflores to remove the last barrier offered by the Peruvians to the Chilian entrance into Lima. The defence was stubbornly maintained for five hours, but without avail, and the town was captured and burned by the Chilians. On the 17th they occupied Lima, placing the city under martial law.

Business Notices.

Humor in the Stomach.

Much of the distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa and other causes is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Several cases, with all the characteristics of these complaints, have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Other cures effected by this medicine are so wonderful that the simplest statement of them affords the best proof that it combines rare curative agents and when once used secures the confidence of the people.

Canvassers make from **$25** to **$50** per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. 52t35

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y. 26t45

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 52t19

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Medford, Feb. 9, by Rev. T. C. Watkins, Herman L. Buss to Miss Mary E. Piper. Feb. 9, by Rev. Chas. H. Baldwin, Mr. Fred. H. Kidder to Miss Edith Farnsworth.

In Newtonville, Feb. 9, by Rev. Thomas W. Bishop, Mr. Albert C. Walker of Newton, to Miss Carrie A. M. Besse.

In Taunton, Feb. 10, Edward P. Padelford to D Elizabeth, daughter of Bradford Briggs.

In Holliston, Feb. 9, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Jarvis P. Woolford to May E. Claflin.

In Portland, Me., Feb. 9, by the Rt. Rev. Henry A. Neely, Wm. Frederic Duff of Dedham, Mass., to Louise Bell, daughter of the late Leonard D. Shepley.

In Providence, R. I., Feb. 7, by Rev. H. W. Rugg, Mr. Wm. J. Shannon of this city, to Miss Ella M. Baker of St. John, N. B.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 13, Mrs. Whilmina, widow of Sam'l Pierce, 80 yrs.

Feb. 12, Elizabeth Cabot Lowell, wife of John Amory Lowell, and daughter of the late Judge Sam'l Putnam.

Feb. 11, Rev. Thomas W. Clark, 60 yrs 11 mos.

In Dorchester, Feb. 10, Ebenezer W. Ruggles, 62 yrs 3 mos. Feb. 7, Theresa Stearns, widow of James Warren, Jr., of Littleton.

In Charlestown, Feb. 8, Sam'l Bradstreet, 68 yrs 7 mos.

In Brookline, Feb. 11, Susanna, widow of Jonathan Parker, Esq., of Plympton, 85 yrs 10 mos.

In Newtonville, Feb. 10, Woodbury Jenness, 73 yrs.

In Belchertown, Feb. 11, Joseph L. Keith, 93 yrs.

In Fitzwilliam, N. H., Dec. 6, 1880, Daniel Whitney, 94 yrs.

In Auburndale, Feb. 8, Mrs. Charlotte Eloise, wife of Rev. Henry A. Hazen, and daughter of the late Dr. Geo. B. Green of Windsor, Vt., 47 yrs.

In Somerville, Feb. 9, Thomas Whitehead, 78 yrs.

In Milford, Feb. 10, Thomas B. Thayer, 52 yrs 10 mos.

In Walpole, Feb. 8, Julius A. Green, 42 yrs.

In Holbrook, Feb. 9, Oramel White, 74 yrs 5 mos.

In Malden, Feb. 5, Capt. Daniel N. Ellinger, 57 yrs 7 mos.

In West Newton, Feb. 8, Mrs. Dolly, widow of Col. Caleb Wheeler of Bolton, 87 yrs.

In Newburyport, Feb. 9, Robert E. Babson, 47 yrs.

In Cambridgeport, Feb. 10, Mary A., widow of Dr. James W. Greenwood, 66 yrs.

In Hyde Park, Feb. 11, Edward Wescott, 78 yrs 5 mos.

In Dedham, Feb. 7, Nancy Gever, widow of Collins Stevens, 74 yrs.

In Newton, Feb. 12, Mrs. Levenia Brown, formerly of Alfred, Me., 85 yrs 11 mos.

In Grantville, Feb. 10, Mrs. Caroline Sawyer, widow of Wm. C. Foland.

In Medford, Feb. 11, Cornelius A. Davis, 57 yrs 8 mos.

In Malden, Feb. 11, Mary H. P. wife of Joseph P. Nesmit, 38 yrs 6 mos.

In Walpole, Feb. 10, Simeon Clapp, 84 yrs.

In Worcester, Feb. 10, Charlotte, wife of Samuel H. Bowman.

In Bryant's Pond, Me., Feb. 12, Mary S., wife of Jeremiah Bartlett, 68 yrs.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 8, Frances E., wife of Dr. D. W. Jones.

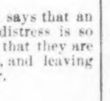
☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*

New Advertisements.

Butter Salt.

The salt used is of greater importance than might easily be considered. The usual impurities of salt are chloride and sulphate of lime and chloride and sulphate of magnesia. Lime mixed with fats combines and forms an insoluble white soap. When lime is present in salt, small, white specks of soapy substance are formed in the butter, thus injuring its keeping qualities. Magnesia is bitter, and if this is present the flavor is injured, so that it is of the greatest importance to have the purest salt. Unfortunately, our American salt is not of sufficient purity or uniformity for dairy purposes, and the best qualities only of English salt should be used. Of these there are two kinds on the market, known as the Ashton, and Higgin's Eureka. The latter is fast superseding the former on account of its perfect purity, uniformity of grain and freedom from objectionable scale. As the difference in price between good and bad salt is very small and the difference between good and bad butter is very large, the extra cost of a sack of the best salt may easily be saved upon one pail of butter. A hundred pounds of salt will pack 1600 pounds of butter, and two to five cents a pound on this quantity may easily be lost by means of bad salt, making a loss of $30 to $80 to offset the gain of one dollar, or less.—*Henry Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.*

Plants with the Precision of a Hoe
All the ground a person can walk over in a day.
The Easiest to Handle and the Fastest Hand Planter in Use.
Every Planter fully warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. Inducements on Samples this season. Send for circular.
HAMLIN JOHNSON,
Agent for New England States,
No. 2 Exchange Place,
8tf PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SUMMIT

Stove-Pipe Shelf.—THE MOST convenient article ever offered to Housekeepers. One Agent made $144.67 in ten days. No freight charges.
Address, R. S. HARTZELL & CO.
10t8 235 South Third St., Philadelphia.

ALL KINDS OF BEE HIVES,
HONEY SECTIONS, &C. MADE TO ORder, at low prices. A liberal discount to the trade.
W. S. HOLLAND & CO., Burlington, Vt.
8t8

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER BLOOMING
ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 50 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, *a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated,* describes 500 newest and choicest varieties—*free to all.*
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
10teow5

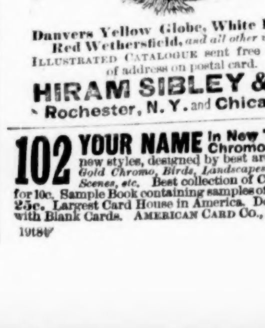
READER! If you love **Rare flowers**, *choicest only*, address ELLIS BROTHERS, Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. **FREE.**
4t8

THE BEST

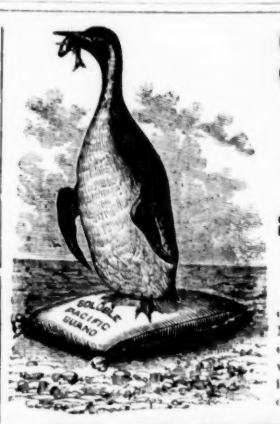
J. ESTEY & Co.
BRATTLEBORO VT.
Send postal for free illustrated Catalogue.
6teop4

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

HEADACHE is so common that some member of nearly every family is affected with it. The cause in most cases is a torpid action of the Liver, brought on by debilitating influences and impurities of the stomach. The habitual Sick Headache peculiar to some persons is permanently cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator; ordinary Headache, which is only a symptom of deranged Stomach and Liver is readily cured by a few doses. And let all who suffer from Headaches remember that they can be prevented by taking a large dose of the Regulator so soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.
"I used a bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with Headache caused by Constipation. It produced a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in business.
"W. W. WITMER, Des Moines, Iowa."

UNION SEED!

Guaranteed to be of 1880 growth.
Write for prices. State quantity.
Danvers Yellow Globe, White Portugal, Red Wethersfield, *and all other varieties.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE sent free on receipt of address on postal card.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill.

102 YOUR NAME In New Type on 102 Chromos, 10c. All new styles, designed by best artists. *Bouquets, Gold Chromo, Birds, Landscapes, Panels, Water Scenes, etc.* Best collection of Cards ever sold for 10c. Sample Book containing samples of all our Cards, 25c. Largest Card House in America. Dealers supplied with Blank Cards. AMERICAN CARD CO., Northford, Ct.
19t8



SECOND TO NONE.
Soluble Pacific Guano.

Sale in 1865 - - - 754 Tons,
" " 1879 - - 44,700 "

This Fertilizer, which was at first sold almost entirely in the Southern States, has of late years become so deservedly popular in the North, for the cultivation of all Farm Crops, that the Company have enlarged their works especially to supply the Northern demand, and we are now in a position to fill orders promptly. Pamphlets containing testimonials and other information furnished by our local agents or on application to

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,
GENERAL SELLING AGENTS OF PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,
13t7 **BOSTON, MASS.**

Standard Superphosphate,
Standard Lawn Dressing,
Standard Food for Plants.
Guaranteed to be always the Same.
(Copy) "NO. ABINGTON, 9th Feb., 1881.
"In reply to your inquiry about the Standard Superphosphate, say, I have used it three years, and it has given me excellent satisfaction. I like it the best of any commercial fertilizer I have ever used. Shall use two (2) tons this year. (Signed) A. S. REED."
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
General Agents for New England and Northern New York.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos. 80 and 82 So. Market St.
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MOORE'S EARLY
NEW $60 PRIZE GRAPE. VERY hardy, very early, and fine quality. *Never mildews.* The best early Black Grape. Winner of a first class certificate of merit, the $60 Prize for the best New Seedling. 30 First Prizes, 2 silver medals. Also, Moore's New Cross-Bred Asparagus, the largest in cultivation. Send for circular.
3teow8 JOHN B. MOORE & CO., Concord, Mass.

LOW'S ESSEX HYBRID SQUASH
Without exception the Best Squash in cultivation. The most *productive, quickest growing* (can be planted as late as July) and *best in quality.* **Essex Early Hybrid Tomato,** the *handsomest* and most *profitable Tomato grown. Get Headquarters' Seed of the above—direct from the originator. My Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1881 sent free to all,* giving description and testimonials from those who have *raised* and *tried* them. AARON LOW, Seedsman,
4t8 Essex, Essex Co., Mass.

WANTED—500 BUSHELS SPRING RYE.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
1w8 **80 and 82 So. Market St.**

COLLECTORS! LOOK! 50 BEAUTIful Chromo Advertising Cards all different. Price 25c. F. M. BIXBY, Brockton, Mass. 1t8

RICH RARE RACY. Night Scenes, 25 for 15c., 50 for 25c.; sent sealed. Rare Transparent Cards, 25 for 10c.; 50 for 15c. Racy Acquaintance Cards, 25 for 10c.; 3 packs, 25c. N. B. The above are for gents only. Address STAR CARD CO., Southville, Mass.
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WITHOUT MANURE
Good crops of corn, &c., can be raised by the *Xylophasic System.* Sandy land built up; worn out land restored with no expense but labor. How to save your manure bills and enrich your farm. Full directions, charts, &c., by mail for **$1.** Address
1t8 THE ESSEX SUPPLY CO., Essex, Ct.

ONE PACKET EACH BY MAIL FOR 15c.
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, Blount's Prolific Corn, and Egyptian Sweet Corn, or with 3 flowering double tuberose bulbs for 25c. OLD DOMINION BULB AND SEED FARM, Centralia, Chesterfield Co., Va., (near Richmond.) 1t8

A Choice, Cheap, Select List of Greenhouse Plants. They will aid you in selecting your plants; mailed free. New Coleus, $1.00 per doz. Address
W. B. WOODRUFF, Florist,
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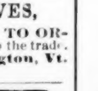
Our Boy's Watch only 75c.
Patent Lever, Open Face, Stem Wind, Glass Crystal Elegant finished Case of Oroide Gold Like Cut. In order to introduce our Watches we offer them for 60 days, for only 75cts each 3 for $2. 6 for $3. Send ... Stamps taken.
Order NOW! Add. Acme Watch Co., SOUTHVILLE, MASS.
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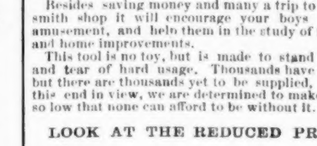
A GREAT BARGAIN
MAMMOTH CABBAGE, largest variety in the world. **20 to 50 lb** each. Solid heads. Sweet and tender. Package **25c.; oz. 40c.**
SANGUINEUS, a magnificent tropical-looking plant ten feet high, covered with bright red fruit. Package **25c.** **GIANT CORN,** thirteen feet high, **160** bushels per acre. Package **25c.** **CHILI SQUASH,** grows to an enormous size, **75 to 300 lb.** Package **25c.** **SNAKE CUCUMBER,** two to six feet in length. Coils up like a snake. Package **25c.** **CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 10c.** per package. Asparagus (*Conover's Colossal*), Carrot (*Long Orange*), Cress (*Curled*), Cucumber (*Green Cluster*), Lettuce (*Silesia*), Musk Melon (*Nutmeg*), Watermelon (*Mt. Sweet*), Parsnip (*Long White*), Radish (*Scarlet*), Spinach (*Round Leaved*), Tomato (*Trophy*), Turnip (*White Dutch*). **SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c.** per package. Fragrant Candytuft, Lupinus, Gilia, Acrolinium, Japonica, Mignonette, Double Zinnia, and Marigold.
A SPLENDID OFFER!
I will send the above *Superb Collection of Seeds* (25 packages, price $3.25) and the *Practical Farm Journal*, a neat eight-page paper, devoted to farming, gardening, poultry, fruit, etc., for one year, all postpaid for only **$1**; club of four, **$3. Agents wanted.** Sample copy, **3c.** Remit by Registered Letter, or P. O. Order on Lyons, N. Y. *Mention this paper.* Address at once,
FRANK FINCH, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y.
"Mr. Finch is perfectly reliable."—*Ed.*
"All who favor him with their orders will be honestly and fairly dealt with."—*E. B. Wells, P.M., Clyde, N. Y.*

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.

Removes Tan, Pimples, freckles, Moth-patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient):—"*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations.*" Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.
For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe. Also found in New York City, at R. H. Macy & Co., Stern Bros., Ehrich & Co., I. Bloom & Bro., and other Fancy Goods Dealers. ☞ Beware of base imitations which are abroad. We offer $1000 Reward for the arrest and proof of any one selling the same. 14teop8

FARMERS' ANVIL AND VISE
COMBINED.


THIS NEW TOOL IS MADE TO SUPply the want, particularly among farmers, of a first class Anvil and a first class Vise at a reasonable price, and shows at sight the many uses for which it is needed every day.
Besides saving money and many a trip to the blacksmith shop it will encourage your boys in useful amusement, and help them in the study of mechanics and home improvements.
This tool is no toy, but is made to stand the wear and tear of hard usage. Thousands have been sold, but there are thousands yet to be supplied, and with this end in view, we are determined to make the price so low that none can afford to be without it.

LOOK AT THE REDUCED PRICES:

Size.				Price.
No. 1. 10½ in. x4 in. face,	4 in. Jaw	Vise	. .	$4.50
No. 2. 8 " x3¾ " "	3½ "	"	. .	$3.50
No. 3. 6 " x2¾ " "	2¾ "	"	. .	$3.00

For sale by hardware dealers generally.
RICHARDSON MF'G. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
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SEEDS
NORTHERN GROWN
sent by mail to any part of the United States duty paid.
CATALOGUE for 1881 free to all intending buyers.
WM. RENNIE, Seedsman, Toronto, Canada.
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WANTED,
IN CONCORD, MASS., A MAN FOR foreman upon the public roads.
Also a man and his wife to take charge of the Almshouse and farm connected therewith. Apply to
ROAD COMMISSIONERS, Concord, Mass., or
3t7 OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, Concord, Mass.

FOR 30c. I WILL SEND

A Package each of VERBENA, BLOTCHED PETUNIA, DOUBLE PINK and Sugar Trough GOURD SEED. Also my ILLUSTRATED SELF-SUPPORTING **TRUSS FENCE PLAN.**
Flowers the choicest. Gourds hold from 3 to 10 gallons each. Fence Portable, and 30 cents a rod cheaper than post and board. Thirty cents pays for all. Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, O. 4t7

50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards, (No 2 Alike,) Name on, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 26teow38

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no two alike, with name, 10c. Snow & Co., Meriden, Conn. 13t7

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 52t38

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c., postpaid. G. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. 6m46-13teop20

72 Gold Chromo, Shells, Roses, Vines, &c., Cards, Name printed on all, & sent by return mail for 10c. 200 Chromos for Collection, no 2 alike, $1.00. U. S. Card Factory, Clintonville, Conn. 8w4

52 Elegant Cards, 52 styles, with name, 10c. 40 all Chromo, 10c. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct. 26t7

50 Chromo, Shell, Comic, Roses, Scroll, &c. Cards, in case, name on, 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese, Conn. 13t4

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. *Full directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed *warranted to be both fresh and true to name;* so far, that should it prove otherwise, *I will refill the order gratis.* The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of *all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*
NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
6teow52 7t11 Marblehead, Mass.

Agents Wanted. $5 a Day made selling our PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Retail price $1.50. Terms surprise Agents. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.
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100 CARDS, Bran New Styles, Ocean Spray, Silver Fir, Folding Flowers, Velvet Pansies, Dewdrop, Amaryllis, Birds, &c., with name, 10 cts. Prettiest designs and most beautiful colors, ever sold. NORTHFORD CARD FACTORY, Northford, Conn.
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Real Estate---Stock.

CATTLE RANCH
FOR SALE.
A QUARTER OR HALF INTEREST IN a cattle ranch. Reference this paper, for particulars. Address **M. A. ARNOLD,**
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Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET MILLER, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, SAMUEL H. FOLSOM, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3ws J. H. TYLER, Register.

Special Co-partnership Notice.

ALDEN S. BARTLETT OF BOSTON, and J. STORY GERRISH of Concord, in Massachusetts, hereby severally certify that we have this day formed a co-partnership to do business under the name and style of A. S. Bartlett, in Men's Furnishing Goods, at No. 72 Hanover St., in Boston, aforesaid; that said Bartlett is the general partner, and said Gerrish the special partner; that said Gerrish has contributed to the common stock the sum of one thousand dollars, and that said co-partnership commences on this first day of January, A. D., 1881, and is to terminate on the first day of January, A. D., 1883.
ALDEN S. BARTLETT,
J. STORY GERRISH.
Boston, Jan. 1st, 1881.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK, SS., Feb. 7th, 1881.—Then personally appeared the foregoing named Alden S. Bartlett and J. Story Gerrish, and severally acknowledged the foregoing certificate by them subscribed to be their free act and deed. Before me,
6t7 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Justice of the Peace.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of LORENDA REED, late of Burlington, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to ZENAS B. BIRD of Boston, in the County of Suffolk. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
3w7 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of LOIS B. FECHEM, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, Greeting; Whereas, STEPHEN W. RICHARDSON, the executor of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased: You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said executor is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 3w7 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ALBERT HAGAR, late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to HENRY FARNUM of Boston, in the County of Suffolk. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
3t6 J. H. TYLER, Register.

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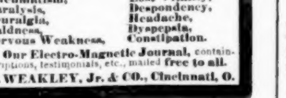

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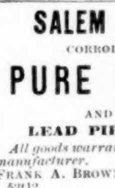
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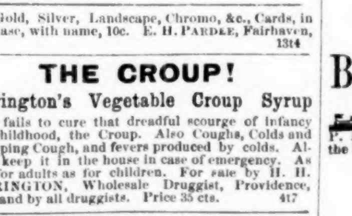

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BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Kiss me when my spirit flies—
Let the beauty of your eyes
Beam along the waves of death
While I draw my parting breath,
And am borne to yonder shore
Where the billows beat no more,
And the notes of endless spring
Through the groves immortal ring.

I am going home to-night,
Out of darkness, into light,
Out of weakness, war and pain,
Into power, peace and gain,
Out of winter gale and gloom
Into summer breath and bloom;
From the wand'rings of the past
I am going home at last.

Kiss my lips and let me go—
Nearer swells the solemn flow
Of the wondrous stream that rolls
By the borderland of souls—
I can catch sweet strains of songs
Floating down from distant throngs,
I can feel the touch of hands
Reaching out from angel bands.

Anger's frown and envy's thrust,
Friendship chilled by cold distrust,
Sleepless night and weary morn,
Toil in fruitless land forlorn,
Aching head and breaking heart,
Love destroyed by slander's dart,
Drifting ship and darkened sea,
Over there will righted be.

Sing in numbers low and sweet,
Let the songs of two worlds meet;
We shall not be parted long—
Like the fragments of a song,
Like the branches of a rill,
Parted by the rock or hill,
We shall blend in tune and time,
Loving on in perfect rhyme.

When the noontide of your days
Yields to twilight's silver haze,
Ere the world recedes in space,
Heavenward lift your tender face,
Let your dear eyes homeward shine,
Let your spirit call for mine,
And my own will answer you
From the deep and boundless blue.

Swifter than the moonbeam's flight
I will cleave the gloom of night,
And will guide you to the land
Where our loved ones waiting stand,
And the legions of the blest
There shall welcome you to rest—
They will know you when your eyes
On the isles of glory rise.

When the parted streams of life
Join beyond all jarring strife,
And the flowers that withered lay
Blossom in immortal May—
When the voices hushed and dear
Thrill once more the raptured ear,
We shall feel, and know and see,
God knew better far than we.

The Story Teller.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

AN EXCITING CHASE OFF CAPE FEAR RIVER.

The blockade of a coast line of three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles in length, greater in extent than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North, was an undertaking without precedent in history. During our last war with Great Britain, when that Power had 800 naval vessels in commission, not a single port of the United States was thoroughly blockaded. Port after port of the Confederacy was closed, until we either held possession or closed all their cities bordering on the ocean, save Wilmington. From various causes Cape Fear river was more difficult to blockade than any port on the coast of the United States. The two main entrances are forty miles apart, and these two are subdivided into several others, any of which can be made available. The water shoals gradually and regularly to the shore line, and numerous detached batteries were planted along the coast, so that a blockade runner of light draught could run close under the land, protected by the rebels, and pass in over the bar at leisure. When coming out, a steamer could select her own time, securing every advantage, passing either up or down the coast before making an offing, or if thought preferable, could proceed straight to sea, trusting for her escape to the night and mists, and with the additional advantage of carrying a high pressure of steam, as well as knowing about where to look for her enemies. Almost every vessel employed in running the blockade was constructed in England with great skill, regardless of cost, and with sole reference to the illicit trade, the profits of which were simply enormous. Many who failed to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the Wilmington blockade, especially newspaper correspondents, were very severe in their criticisms of the manner in which it was conducted. The officers and men of the navy labored with untiring zeal and sleepless vigilance through weary months of winter and summer, and in all weathers, stimulated by patriotism and hopes of prize money, trying their utmost to break up the traffic; but, in the opinion of prominent naval men, Wilmington is a port that can never be effectually closed. Running the blockade at Cape Fear was made a matter of business by foreign capitalists, as well as by the rebels. Owing to the vigilance of the fleet, articles of commerce commanded a fabulous price, and while a successful trip resulted in large profits, the business was not prosecuted with impunity. Sixty-five steamers, the aggregate value of which amounted to $14,000,000, were captured or destroyed in endeavoring to enter or escape from Wilmington. Some idea of the difficulty of closing the main entrances to Cape Fear river can be formed when it is stated that with fifty men of war, some of them the fastest in the Federal navy, commanded by naval officers specially selected for their prowess and skill, cruising unceasingly to and fro, blockade runners, watching the opportunities of dark nights, and relying upon their extraordinary speed, succeeded in eluding the fleet-heeled cruisers, entering as well as leaving that blockade runner's paradise. Such was the state of affairs when the writer received orders to join the man-of-war Blue Blazes, stationed off Cape Fear.

The Night Signal.

One night towards the latter part of June found the Blue Blazes well in shore moving cautiously along, with the lead in active operation. A dense fog prevailed—one of those thick, damp, overwhelming banks of vapor resting on the surface of the ocean, rendering it all but impossible to distinguish objects moving about the deck, while overhead all was clear. I leaned idly over the taffrail, anon watching the bright bubbles and silvery gleams of phosphorescent light, scintillating about the steamer's broad wake, then allowing my thoughts to linger over scenes and associates far removed from war. A gray-haired mother, pale and anxious for her only son; a broad-shouldered, noble-hearted sire—as true a sailor as ever trod a vessel's deck—since gone to his long home—God rest his soul; the kindly features of two as kind, generous and loving sisters as ever a roving brother was blessed with; the old home, filled with reminiscences of youthful days, floated gently, aye, pleasantly, through my teeming brain, while the features of a fair-haired maiden, fresh and rosy as a June flower, watching, praying for her absent lover, brought the moisture to my eye.

"I beg yer pardon," growled Sailor Jack, the quartermaster, in my ear, "but it strikes me, do yer see, sir, that there is something wrong over there to the eastward."

With a start I shook off the lethargy, the dreamy influences by which I had been beguiled, adjusted my belt, and "Richard was himself again." I listened, peered through the fog, and listened again, but could distinguish nothing out of the common way.

"What do you think there is in the wind, Jack?"

"It struck me, do yer see, sir, that I heard the boom of a gun to seaward. Mebbe one of these 'ere night-flyers is skimmin' through the fleet."

"Nonsense, you old croaker. Had such been the case we would have seen a dozen rockets bursting aloft ere this as a signal to be on the alert."

"Mebbe yer right, sir; it doesn't become me to differ, do you see, sir. But I remember once, thirty-seven years ago, I was on the coast of Africky as foretopman aboard the old Rar——"

"There goes a rocket, by the lord Harry! Another, one, two three guns in rapid succession. There is something up, sure. Boy, go down and call the Captain."

In an instant every man of the watch was on the alert. The engineer of the watch was ordered to let his steam run up, while the smokestack rolled forth a goodly volume of smoke. Sharp-eyed topmen were sent aloft, with orders to report at once anything that resembled a vessel's spars. The head of the Blue Blazes was pointed in shore, at which stage of the proceedings the commander appeared on deck. In a few moments he was acquainted with the situation, the position of the vessel pointed out to him on the chart, as well as the report that the forward pivot had been cleared away, the crew assembled at quarters, ready to prescribe one of Uncle Sam's pills should the patient heave in sight.

"Let her stand on the south'ard, sir, keeping in six fathoms of water. Perhaps we may run foul of her. But it will be more by chance than good management, in this infernal fog."

For full half an hour we felt our way along, then stopped, lying motionless in the water, with our head to the northward. Rockets were flying in all directions, from the offshore vessels, with an occasional report of a heavy gun reverberating through the dense atmosphere. Not a light, not an object, could be discerned, while the fog with provoking obstinacy refused to lift in obedience to our anxious prayers.

After a Blockade Runner.

"We must be very close to the land," muttered the commander, as I ranged up alongside. "Confound the fog, it will be the means of allowing another cargo to be run in for the benefit of the rebs."

I knew the worthy commander spoke from disinterested and patriotic motives. It was not prize money that he thought of for a moment. Far from it; but it was torture to his noble spirit to stand idly by while the enemies of his country were receiving substantial aid and comfort. The fog was undulating, swaying to and fro, moved by the influence of a gentle breeze that had sprung up from the westward.

"By heavens, we must be close under the guns of some of those batteries, and should the fog lift suddenly we would be in a nice mess. The tide is setting us in shore, all the time, I take it. Ring her up, sir, and let her bear E. N. E."

I was on the point of obeying the order, when, with a convulsive grip, the fingers of my superior tightened on my arm.

"Hold a minute. Do you hear that? It is a steamer's wheels, and coming this way as if the devil was after him."

I listened with every drop of blood in my veins dancing a jig. I did hear sure enough, and it was either a blockade-runner coming directly into our very teeth, or possibly one of the in-shore cruisers like ourselves. Suddenly the safety-valve of the Blue Blazes opened, followed by a shrill, hideous shriek of spiteful, pent-up steam, that echoed around like forty thousand demons in full chorus. Like magic the fog rolled up shimmering like wavy folds of lace 'neath the soft influence of the starlight. It revealed a low range of sand hills on the in shore side, seemingly but a stone's throw away, while on our starboard bow there was the English "night flyer," as Sailor Jack called them, going for the north passage with the velocity of a typhone. There was no mistaking the low hull, raking masts, jaunty smoke-stacks vomiting forth clouds of black smoke, the peculiarly cut bow and general appearance. Once seen, an English blockade runner of the late war could never be confounded with any other style craft. I am afraid the commander swore, but the keen sharp report of the rifled Parrot drowned the energetic expletives of my superior. Whang! went the shell, exploding above the fleeing steamer's mastheads, which the skipper very properly kept in one, presenting the least possible surface for our men to fire at. The thirty-pounder on the forecastle sent her missile after the illicit trader with good effect, a shower of white, glistening splinters filling the air and gleaming in the starlight. "He has got our mark, and will know us next time," growled one old salt who had watched the effect of the shot. The batteries now tried their hand at the fun, and had only been deterred from an early participation in the night's sport by a doubt of as to who was who.

A Fruitless Chase.

Once friend was determined from foe, these rebs made it exceeding warm for the Blue Blazes. They had caught us nicely within range, and it was fun for them, but we failed to see where the laugh came in. Shot, shell and shrapnel dropped around us with reckless prodigality, to say nothing of an entire disregard for life and limb. We were not long delayed in getting our masts ranging in one, while the manner in which our wheels revolved soon placed a respectable distance between us and our foes. The cause of all the disturbance had in the mean time rounded to, displaying her full dimensions in the dim light, that made every man's mouth water on board the Blue Blazes as he gazed. The fire from the batteries had ceased, while the clear, sweet notes of a bugle, rising and falling on the calm, still air, reached our ears with a plaintive cadence. It proceeded from a saucy steamer, and we recognized it as "Dixie." It was the last straw to break the camel's back, serving to send my commander below in a towering rage. Perhaps the engine room department was not reserved for a precious overhauling that morning. But no taint of disloyalty, treason or treachery could be ascribed to that branch of the ship's company. Something connected with the safety-valve had given away at the wrong moment, with a result already related. The Captain of the audacious steamer, who had so successfully run through the fleet, was no new hand at the game. It constituted his sixth trip, his reputation for coolness, daring and disregard of danger being firmly established throughout the entire blockade. His steamer was well known as the fastest one in the trade, and the exploits of the Phantom and Black Jack, her commander, formed the material for many an exciting yarn reeled off in the dog watch. Four weeks after the above incident our commander received orders from the Admiral to report at Fortress Monroe for the purpose of conveying some important and pressing papers of state to our agents located at Nassau. The Blue Blazes had been selected on account of her superior speed, and when the nature of the cruise leaked out it was hailed with joy by all hands, as a welcome break in our dull, monotonous existence.

We were at anchor off the bustling, busy town of Nassau, surrounded on all sides by the rakish steamers which were coining money out of Uncle Sam's misfortunes. The Phantom arrived, sheering close alongside as she ran up to her anchorage, causing our commander to grit his teeth as he walked up and down the sacred limits of the quarter-deck. Suddenly wheeling, he beckoned the writer to follow him into the cabin, where for three hours he talked earnestly, to which an attentive ear was lent. Four days after that the Blue Blazes weighed anchor, with orders to return to her station off Cape Fear, while I, with the surgeon's certificate certifying to my delicate health, remained behind to inhale the soft, balmy breezes, for which the island of New Providence is noted. The headquarters of the blockaders, where they usually congregated to compare notes and exchange news, was a ship chandler's, kept by a bluff, full-blooded John Bull, who was a rank secessionist.

"Black Jack" of the "Phantom."

A young man, attired in rather a shabby suit of 'longshore togs, joined the throng lounging about the doors one sunny forenoon, and in a timid, shy manner, accosted one of the short, thick-set individuals, attired in pilot cloth, possessing an unmistakable stamp of the true salt.

"You want to see the Captain of the Phantom, eh? And what the dickens can be your business with Black Jack, my hearty?"

"I prefer to tell that to him in person, if you please, sir."

"You do, eh?" and the sharp, penetrating gray eyes fastened upon the young man, and took in all his dimensions at once. "Well, spin your yarn, for my time is short, and I have no leisure to waste. I am the master of the Phantom, at your service. Step this way; we'll be a bit more private."

"I understand you will soon sail for Wilmington."

"Do you?" and again the keen eye seemed to penetrate to the very soul of the shabby stranger.

"Yes sir, and I am anxious to reach my native land. I am a South Carolinian, a native of Charleston. My parents are well known there. I was wild, and foolishly ran away. I have tested the pangs of povery and—"

"No shot in the locker, eh? How much do you want?" and the blockade-runner hauled out a handful of gold, with the well-known generosity of his class. The young man flushed, stammered and hesitated:

"I do not want that, Captain. Many, many thanks. I am not in immediate want. But I am anxious to regain the soil of my native State. I have had some experience on the sea; could make myself useful, and will work my passage, if you will only grant my request."

"Poor and proud like all the pesky Southerners," muttered the seaman. "How do I know you are not a Yankee spy? The town is full of them."

"Would I be likely to place my head in the lion's mouth by going direct to a Confederate stronghold?"

"Possibly not, with Black Jack, for I have a way of dealing out quick justice to those I suspect of treason," and he tapped the butt of a revolver in his inner coat pocket in a most significant manner. "How did you come here?" he inquired abruptly.

"On the British mail steamer."

"Humph, very satisfactory that. Give me your hand and look me in the eye. Ah, ha! a solitaire diamond, eh! Do sailors and prodigal sons usually wear an appendage of that kind?" Speak!" and a deep frown darkened the seaman's ruddy countenance.

"It was my mother's gift, sir, and I have preserved it through all my folly and misery," he responded simply yet feelingly, as he gazed without shrinking into his companion's glittering eyes.

"I, too, had a mother once," he muttered. Then looking suddenly up, he added: "You can go, but all of my men are picked and true. You can mess with the petty officers. Don't you meddle with any duty. My eye will be on you. Depend upon that, and when we reach Wilmington I shall turn you over to the military authorities for them to test the truth of your statement. Do you accept my terms?"

"Only too gladly and thankfully, my dear sir."

"Then be on board at sundown. There is no knowing what may occur before the sun rises." And with a careless nod the master of the Phantom sauntered away.

Running the Blockade.

Faint streaks of light were illuminating the dull, grey horizon, announcing the approach of the god of day, as the Phantom rapidly and quietly slipped out of the harbor with a light cargo of war material destined for the Southerners. Nothing of importance occurred up to within two days' sail of Wilmington, when the chief mate was taken suddenly and seriously ill. The balance of the officers could not navigate, which fact seriously incommoded the dark-featured master. The young stranger quietly offered to take sights while the superior noted the time, and his services were gladly accepted. Everything had been timed to a nicety, so that the fleet would be encountered at midnight. A heavy dew, the sure forerunner of of a southerly breeze, dampened the deck, while a light, thin haze added to its friendly obscurity in favor of the little vessel. All hands were on deck, the furnaces gleamed with an intense heat, while every precaution had been taken to slip by the grim watch dogs of the Federal navy with as little trouble and risk as possible. The Captain, glasses in hand, stood in front of the pilot-house carefully scanning the horizon.

"Too bad I am robbed of the mate's services, when I need him the most. He had the keenest eye of us all." And the seaman drummed nervously on the railing with his fingers. By his side stood the unassuming passenger, quiet, subdued and silent.

"We shall soon be in amongst them," muttered the guiding spirit of the Phantom. "I see the loom of the land plainly enough. It can't be possible the fleet has been blown off shore—Ha! that's your game, is it?" and, signalling to the engineer, the steamer darted ahead like a startled deer.

A small steam launch, mounting a howitzer in the bow, had drifted down upon the blockade-runner unobserved, but in their eagerness to secure the prize, the gun was fired too soon. The shell exploded harmlessly, but the steamer with her rich cargo was lost to them. The report of the gun was the signal for a sudden and grand display of naval pyrotechnics. On all sides rockets and colored lights could be seen, while in the distance the rumble and splash of revolving wheels could be distinctly heard on board the Phantom. The engines had been stopped, while Black Jack noted the fact that his steamer was literally surrounded, held in by a cordon of vigilant, active enemies.

"There is only one chance left, and that is to haul off shore and wait for another opportunity. They are swarming around us like bees."

"We can play them a trick, Captain, that I have often seen tried successfully by opium-smugglers on the coast of China, when desirous of eluding the mandarin boats."

"What is it? Quick!"

"Hoist out your long boat, step the mast, attach a lantern to it. Set the mainsail and let her go before the wind. They will swallow the bait, hook and all. While the boat runs to the northward we can either haul in shore or remain where we are until the coast is clear."

"You are a trump; the idea is a good one. I shall not forget you, depend upon that. Now to business."

In ten minutes the decoy was tearing up the coast, the lantern swinging from side to side. It was seen, followed in hot pursuit, one vessel after another joining in the chase, only to realize the humiliating fact that again they had been outwitted, and the Phantom in triumph enabled to cross the bar without so much as sighting one of the hostile fleet.

Running out in the Dark.

With the arrival of the famous steamer at the wharf, came crowds of friends to congratulate the jovial and popular commander. Respectfully touching his hat, the passenger approached, saying in a low tone he was about to go on shore, expressing his gratitude for all the kindness that had been extended to him, and that he was ready to be turned over to the military authorities in accordance with the Captain's own terms. But he was hastily interrupted by the master, who forced into his hands a heavy package, strongly sealed and fastened, with a single line written in a bold hand on the outside wrapper. It read as follows: "When you open this, remember the giver." With a significant glance and a warm pressure of the hand, the two men gazed into each other's eyes for a moment, and parted without exchanging a word. Time rolled on; the cargo of the Phantom was soon transferred to the wharf, and its capacious hold refilled with bales of cotton to its full extent, in addition to a full deck load. It was the largest cargo the Phantom had ever attempted to run, worth a fabulous sum, in addition to which the choice state-room of the saloon had been engaged by a Confederate agent, intrusted by the President of the Confederacy with important dispatches destined for the rebel representative in Europe. A great deal depended upon the success of the Phantom's next trip, and if all went well, Black Jack would take his final leave of the business, having made money enough as he informed his friends at a farewell dinner night before he dropped down the river. The night was dark, although the moon rode high in the heavens, heavy masses of clouds at intervals entirely obscuring her pale rays. The wind moaned and sighed through the taut rigging and rakish spars of the steamer as she slowly steamed toward the mouth of the river, while an occasional dash of rain gave ample warning that the elements were in anything but a pleasant mood. Denser and denser grew the threatening pall overhead, until the moon, giving up the contest, withdrew entirely, leaving the darkness so palpable and intense that it could almost be felt. A finer, more propitious opportunity to run the blockade had never been vouchsafed to the Phantom during her eventful career. As usual, every man was at his post, all their energies centered upon the forward portion of the vessel. The quarter-deck was entirely deserted save by the cotton bales thickly stowed upon it. A private signal was exchanged with the shore batteries, a farewell flash returned, and the bow of the steamer was boldly turned seaward. The Confederate agent stood in close proximity to the pilot house, where he could observe all there was to be seen, feeling naturally nervous and uneasy until assured that the Yankee fleet had been left miles astern.

Outwitted and Captured.

The sharp whizz of a rocket attended by a glittering train of sparks, rose majestically against the dark, opaque background, scattering an avalance of colored fires in all directions, which to the astonishment and rage of all on board, met with a ready response from the dark, silent blockade-runner. It seemed like a preconcerted signal, for scarcely had the first rocket burst, when two in rapid succession rose from the deck of the Phantom, while a powerful blue light attached to one of the smokestack guys suddenly lit up the vessel, revealing with startling distinctness every spar and fathom of rigging aloft. Beyond all was darkness, relieved here and there by the sparks of rockets ascending from the midst of the fleet, now fully aroused and on the alert.

"Treachery!" gasped Black Jack, for a moment all but bereft of the power of speech; "treachery! and on board my own vessel. Up there, one of ye, and douse that light. By the Eternal, but it shall go hard with the infernal Yankee that has done this. Search the ship and let me know if—"

The balance of the order was lost in the bursting of a shell directly over the steamer. All was confusion and amazement, so suddenly had the treacherous demonstration been made. The Confederate agent found it more convenient to beat a hasty retreat to the noncongenial shades of his cabin. His satchel containing the important papers intrusted to his care had disappeared, with not a sign to indicate the identity of the thief. In the meanwhile a second shell had exploded in close proximity to the pilot-house, the blue light still burning, no one caring to expose his person in the lurid light to the keen eyes of the enemy. The furious whistle of solid shot sounded like a death-knell in the ears of the discomfited blockade-runners, while the dark hull, heavy spars and frowning battery of a man-of-war, with ports triced up and battle lanterns gleaming ominously in the face of the gathering storm, announced to Black Jack that Fortune, the fickle jade, in whose lap he had sported with impunity, had at the last moment cast him ruthlessly aside.

"Stop your engines! Heave to, or I'll blow you out of the water!" roared a voice from out of the gloom, evidently terribly in earnest.

The summons did not have to be repeated.

General Miscellany.

HINTS FOR THE SICK ROOM.

Somewhere lately I read that in some country house where milk was plenty, a pan of it was placed near meat in the larder to keep the latter fresh. I am sorry to be so lame in my story, but the principle to be carried out was that milk being a ready absorbent, the bad air that would otherwise have tainted the meat, flew to the milk instead. My thoughts immediately reverted to the sick room, where milk is often left standing for the use of the invalid; and it occurred to me that if this were the case would it not just as readily absorb the poisonous exhalations that arise there? Why, or how, I am not chemist enough to explain, but—as most persons are aware—water is a rapid absorbent of the taint of paint; and in a room freshly painted, a pail of clean, cold water left standing there, will quickly "take off the smell." Dip your finger into the water which has been thus left all night, and you will find it tastes strongly of the paint. Milk is too costly to be thus largely used, but a little—say a saucer-full—might be placed for experiment, and it it tastes of the paint you may reasonably conclude that it would taste just as much (certainly absorb just as readily) of whatever impurities hang round a sick bed when left standing near it.

Let me impress upon invalids the importance of keeping their refreshments covered. Many delicate persons not absolutely in need of night attendance yet require a supply of nightly nutriment. I know of an invalid home where almost every patient is regularly supplied with a glass of milk at the bedside for night use. Then there are cooling drinks, jellies, blancmanges, and a variety of liquids usually seen at the invalid's bedside, which are all more or less absorbent. All should be kept covered. I once visited an invalid who had her bed-side table supplied with an array of glasses, cups, tumblers, etc., the contents of not one of which could we see, all being covered with a most amusing variety of glass and porcelain lids. The invalid liked to forget the contents of each, and was amused to lift one or another of the tiny covers and select a refreshment which presented itself to her taste. And to keep invalids amused, and ready to relish what is provided for them, are important duties in nursing. Such slight attentions cost little trouble, while they prove to the sufferer that he or she is tenderly cared for.—*Land and Water.*

From the Christian Union.

AFTER THE FEAST.

The bells chime softly in the gloom;
The guests are gone; the fire is low;
I wait within the echoing room
To greet mine own before I go.
Mine own for whom, beside the board,
To-day no empty chair was set;
For whom the silent pledge was poured
While trembling tears the eyelids wet.

No foot fall echoes on the stair,
No shadow falls across the light,
No whisper fills the happy air
With the lost music of delight:
Yet all my restless thoughts are stilled,
And, waiting by the hearth alone,
My longing heart is warmed and filled
With the dear presence of its own.

Beloved faces, faintly set
In halos of my tenderest thought,
Immortal eyes, whose radiance yet
With yearning human love is fraught,
Dear lips whose kisses, sweet and slow,
Drop, like a balm, on mortal pain,
Dear hands whose every touch I know,
Yet may not hope to clasp again.

I know not to what clearer height,
In that sweet heaven, their thought has grown,
Or what new fountains of delight,
Untasted here, their souls have known;
But since through changing years I keep
Their precious memory green and fair,
I cannot deem that love can sleep,
Or cease its tender vigils there.

O unforgetting souls, that swell
The swift, exulting host above,
Where face to face with Him ye dwell
Whose endless years are endless love,
To night by some celestial air,
The cloudy curtain wide is blown;
Guests of my heart, but grown more fair,
I see you, greet you, claim mine own.

OYSTER HOUSE PEARLS.

A *News* reporter was getting away with his ninth Bluepoint on the half shell the other evening, when something decidedly more substantial than an oyster encountered his teeth. Investigation proved it to be a little pellet of dingy white color, about as big as a small bead. The artist who was manipulating the oyster knife remarked. "I kin do better than that. Here's one I caught to-night while I was gettin' up a appetite for dinner."

"One what?" asked the reporter, as he turned and rolled a ball the size of a very tight bird shot, which the bivalve dissector had handed him, in his palm.

"One pearl," replied that person. "Didn't you never come across none in your oysters before? Lord knows they're common enough, anyways—near as common as the oyster crabs, so to speak. I spose, if I'd a kep all the pearls I've found since I commenced opening, I'd have found a bushel or two anyways. But they ain't worth nuthin', so what's the use o' keepin' 'em, I say? I generally gives 'em to gents and ladies, which they makes kind of pocket pieces of 'em by a wrapping 'em in paper and a carrying 'em around, showing 'em to everybody, until they crumbles to pieces."

By this time the reporter was quite interested, and the gentleman with the oyster knife observed it and assumed quite an important aspect. With great condescension he went on to inform the reporter that oyster house pearls were about as common in the community as cobble-stones. They are found in all kinds of oysters, and no particular sort can really be said to claim a monopoly of them. They are, however, more common in Southern oysters because these are all natural stock, growing as a rule on native and sandy beds. The pearl, the lecturer observed, is originally a grain of sand which gets into the shell, and which the oyster covers with the pearly secretion which forms a portion of the coating of the shell itself to keep its sharp edges from scratching him.

The oyster house pearls are never of any valuable size. They vary in dimensions from the head of a pin to the size of a birdshot. A few quite good sized ones have been found, but these only in the very old and large oysters. A man in Fulton street once discovered one he got $250 for. This is the only recorded instance, said the artist, of an oyster house pearl being good for anything but to be given away, though a well-known eastside oysterman once made a collection of the best he could get from the retailers he supplied, which he had set into a brooch for his wife. That ornament did not last long. The pearls are imperfect, tainted with a blight at the core, and rotting outward when exposed to the atmosphere, quickly crumble to dust.

The oysters in which these little pearls are found are good to eat. In fact, it is while eating that the pearl is generally discovered, as it lies snugly enveloped in the flesh of the marine animal it tortures. Large and valuable pearls, on the contrary, are only found in bad oysters, for the simple reason that they have tormented these to death in growing to the size they attain to. Besides their size, there is a great difference in color between commercial and oyster house pearls. The former are white, while the latter are generally of a bluish gray or a dingy yellow.

In opening mussels for pickling, pearls are very often found, and now and then these prove valuable. The pearls found in this country generally come from fresh water mussels. About three thousand dollars' worth of them are discovered every year. Some of the Texan streams, and the Miami river, in Ohio, are the chief sources of this supply. Tiffany and other jewelers purchase the American pearls that are sent to them, paying a good price for valuable and a trifle for worthless ones. They never refuse to buy even these useless pearls, as the chances are always in favor of good ones being found some day in the same place, when the discoverer will send them to the house he has been accustomed to dealing with, and they will be thus enabled to recoup their loss. The finest pearl ever discovered in this country, and one of the finest in the world, was picked up many years ago in the Shrewsbury river, New Jersey, and sold to the Empress Eugenie for many thousands of francs.

It may interest people who have doubtless swallowed many an oyster house pearl in their time to learn that they have performed an imperial feat very famous in history. That is to say, if they do not recall of their own accord the story of Cleopatra, dissolving one of her earrings, which cost, if the careful historian prevaricateth not, $706,800, in a goblet of vinegar, in order to drink the health of her lover. In the Orient, pearls are, to this day, highly esteemed for their suppositious medicinal qualities. The small seed pearls and the defective ones, found in the Eastern fisheries, are reduced to powder and taken as a sovereign remedy for a variety of diseases. There used to be a similar remedy sold in our own drug shops a century ago. At least it was called pearl powder. Whether it was or not is another question, and, we fancy, a very doubtful one.—*N. Y. News.*

HOW TO TRAIN COLLIES.

I have owned collies all my life—good, useful, and well-trained dogs—and in my walks and drives they are my constant companions. Master Collie is a mischievous and fun-loving rascal, and even when well trained this love of mischief will show itself. There is now curled up at my feet one of the handsomest collies in America. She has been shown at several bench shows and has always been placed, and besides is a first-rate worker on stock. She is always under my buggy when I am driving, "except" sometimes I allow two others to follow for a frolic and exercise. Now, here the "except" comes in. If by chance this crew spy a cur on the road the mother collie will be off like a shot; out she goes from under the buggy, passing between the front wheels and horse, throws her head back and gives a sharp, quick bark or two, as much as to say, "Come on, Punch and Judy; here's fun for us," and away they all go like a thunderbolt, until the cur is overhauled and tumbled about in the dust. Well, it's all over in a jiffy and they come trotting back, I suppose laughing to themselves. I point my finger at her and say, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Her head goes down, tail between her legs, she smacks her chops, whines, "Yes, but it was so much fun I could not resist the temptation; I'll not do so again—until next time," and next time the same thing is repeated.

For the first six months or so the puppy is allowed to do pretty much as he pleases, so long as he keeps his long nose out of the cabbage-pot, doesn't suck the eggs or worry the pets, for Master Collie is a busy-body and is nearly always in some kind of deviltry; but even at an earlier age than this, the collie may sometimes be seen gathering the chickens in a corner of the lot and maneuvering them as his mother does the sheep.

As a general rule we commence their education about the tenth month of the puppy's age; but we sometimes see them younger than this working stock like old stagers. I have one in my eye now that at five months old would go to the pasture field, containing about sixty acres, drive out the cows and bring them home, a distance of over one mile. At six months old she was working sheep and obeying every sign and motion of her master.

The first thing I do is to make the dog love me. I treat him kindly, never kick nor strike him, and never deceive him. I talk to him and pet him until he knows every word I say. There is a great deal, I assure you, in this "love me." When he loves me and understands me I take him into a room and there teach him to follow close to heel, to stop at a whistle, to lie down when told, to go forward by motion of hand and to either right or left. I always stop my dogs with a whistle, to attract their attention before giving an order by mouth or hand.

When I consider my youngster house-broken, that is, when he obeys my motions and whistle, I take him with sheep—confined in a lane—and allow him to drive them with me, and by motions I keep him moving from one side of the lane to the other—when we are at the end of the lane I say, "Around them," motioning the way up the side, and go with him and show him. When round them I stop him with a whistle, make him lie down, and leave him; then I go in front of the sheep and tell him, "Bring them along." If he comes too close to the sheep, I stop him with a whistle, and say, "Keep wider"—or "Slower." These lessons I repeat until I consider him nearly perfect in driving up and down the lane. I then commence to teach him to go from where I stand at one end of the lane to the other and bring the sheep to me; this I do by motioning the way and saying, "Far away;" and if he does not go I go with him and show him what to do. When behind the sheep I make him lie down, and I go to the spot where I first gave the order and from there whistle him to bring them along. When he does this work to my satisfaction I then allow him to the fields to drive the sheep from pasture, and here I repeat all my former lessons to him; I teach him to jump back and forth over a fence, and to bark when told, but never to bite; and when he attempts to use his teeth, I punish him. Now as to punishment, as I said at first, I never kick nor strike—I catch the collie around his nose and give him a shake or tap on the ear with my hand, a cross word will cower him at once.

There is one thing I never like to do, that is to commence working my puppy on cattle. As a general rule it will not do, as the dog becomes too severe, and it gives trouble to afterward break him of this habit. I commence first on sheep, and when he will work them carefully, I can then allow him to drive other stock.

Now one other point and I am through. The old adage, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," applies to Master Collie. If you wish your dog thoroughly trained, only one must work him, and that one I insist must be patient, and teach him quietly and gently. If you wish him spoiled and made worthless, allow the whole family to work him and you will succeed in this admirably.—*Corresp. of Forest and Stream.*

BREAKFAST IN SPAIN.

The perfect ease of the family life, even if, as I believe, it is too often carried to excess, binds the members of one family together with, literally, "cords of a man." Nowhere, as in Spain, do the big sons so love and seek their seat at their father's simple table, and love to be with their mothers and sisters.

It is breakfast time; the *aguador*, or water-carrier, has filled the barrels, and the table is "laid" with a snowy cloth, with porous Andujar pitchers of classic shape; with a melon rolling here and there; knives, forks, plates, put on without any regard to order or arrangement; bunches of white and purple grapes, and a few bottles of red astringent wine; the red wine, like Burgundy of Val de Penas; the amber-colored wine of Almeria (grown in the slopes around Almunol); the red wine of Catalunia; or, perhaps, the white wine of Seville. Bread lies in spiral *roscas*, or in French rolls, or in *tolenas* (long thick staves of coarse bread,) all about the table; a few aromatic flowers, bought in the *plaza*, stand in the midst.

An old man comes in—a servant girl, with bare arms and in undress uniform, comes in. Well, they look round—the family have not come to the table. "*Buenas parianas!*"—"Well, patience!" they say, and the man lights his paper cigarette and leans against the door.

The mother and father, and one or two daughters of the family come in and take their places; the father quietly takes the melon before him and cuts it into slices, passing the plate round from one to the other; all are wonderfully silent, respectful, and self-controlled; the household seems so peaceful, so patriarchal in its simple primitiveness, that the stranger feels out of place; it is another, purer, older world into which he has entered; all so simple, so natural, so self-respectful, no servant-girlism, no bells, no waiting at table of flunkey or footman, or awkward cub just caught from the stable-yard.

The sons saunter in, cigar in mouth, but reverent toward their parents, and, saluting them with the morning kiss of affection and of peace, take their slice of melon.

Then the soup, or *cocida*, is carefully placed on the table, anywhere, and each takes a plateful; then comes the *cocida*, for the richest families live much as the poor, and in true, natural Spain, there are no *gourmets* or gourmands; then comes, as I have said, the *cocida*—meat stewed to rags, from which the *caldo* has been taken, with rice, and slices of every sort of stewed vegetable, of the lascious, aromatic, semi-pungent vegetables of the country. A little dish of sausage, or of bacon follows; then bread and cheese, and then fruit again, and the men drink a little, but very little wine, the women only water. A cup of coffee and a cigarette follow—the meal is over. The clock goes half-past twelve or one, and it is well-nigh time to be down, if in summer, in the darkened *alcoba*, and rest for a few hours, or sit down and make dresses for the coming Feast-day. The dinner, or *comida* is but a repetition of the *almuerzo* or breakfast.—*Temple Bar.*

RAREY'S GIFT AND THE FOAMING STEED.

A peculiar method is requisite to make a horse lie down, more particularly if you are a stranger to him. Having accustomed the horse to your presence, having fed him from your hand, and stroked and caressed and "gentled" him, he will look upon you as a friend, and be ready to obey you. A series of little taps upon one foreleg, and he is down upon one knee; the other knee is made to follow. In this position, the horse will submit to be gently rolled over on his side, almost as though in a trance. Let each act be gentle, and he is content. Once the horse is down, he becomes your slave; and this first victory may be best confirmed and subsequent lessons rendered less troublesome, by feeding him with some choice morsel while he is down; or if he will not eat in that position, directly he arises. Do not let your victory have in it any sting of defeat for him. The nearer that the trainer approaches to the spirit thus indicated, the more successful he will be; and if he wanders too far from it, he will achieve no success at all.

Some years ago, General Airey, in the course of a conversation with me, most fully indorsed the above views as to the great power of mingled firmness and kindness. But firmness and kindness alone without a knowledge of horses' temperaments, without great tact and insight into their individual characters, will be of little if any service with extremely stubborn and fractious animals. A proof of this was given by Rarey before General Airey's own eyes. These two gentlemen happened to meet at Mason's livery stables, and a discussion was raised respecting the powers of the American trainer. The General did not believe that Rarey was gifted with any special power; he was of the opinion that if a horse was beyond the influence of combined firmness and kindness, he was beyond our influence altogether. There was in Mason's stables an utterly intractable steed, well known to General Airey, which had never yet been harnessed; or if harnessed, had resisted all efforts to drive him. He was an irreconcilable. The General said that if Rarey had any special power, he would be able to bring it to bear upon this horse. Rarey at once undertook that he would unaided harness the horse, hitch him to a brake, and drive him up and down Piccadilly. The challenge was accepted; the General frankly reiterating his full conviction that neither Rarey nor anyone else could do it. But in an incredibly short time Rarey emerged from the stable with the horse harnessed as he had promised, and drove him as quietly as a lamb up and down Piccadilly.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ORIGIN OF AMBER.

Nearly two thousand years ago, Pliny, the naturalist, wrote that amber was the fossil resin of an extinct cone-bearing tree, and modern science can say of it but little more. The original amber-producing forest probably reached from Holland over the German coast, through Siberia and Kamschatka, even to North America. One of the most celebrated deposits is on the peninsular of Samland, a portion of Prussia, nearly surrounded by the Baltic Sea. The northern part of this region, constituting the promontory of Brusterort, is hilly, and the coast banks are often one hundred and fifty feet to three hundred feet high. At one time all the amber found here, even by the peasants in ploughing, belonged to the German Government, the finder, however, receiving one-tenth of its value. For a piece in the Berlin Museum, weighing eighteen pounds, the finder is said to have received one thousand dollars. During stormy weather, when the wind and waves beat violently against the coast, a great quantity of amber is washed up. The total yearly product is, however, apparently on the decrease, and so the price of amber is on the increase.

Professor Zadd